

Wednesday, August 3, 1977

Sravana 12, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

Vol. VI

[July 29 to August 8, 1977/Sravana 7 to 17, 1899 (Saka)]



Second Session 1977/1899 (Saka)

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 41—48)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

No. 44, Wednesday, August 3, 1977/*Shravana 12, 1899 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 749, 751, 752 and 754 to 758 1—31

Short Notice Question No. 29 31—36

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 750, 753 and 759 to 772 37—48

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5890 to 5982 and 5984 to 6089. 49—219

Papers laid on the Table 219—24

Messages from Rajya Sabha 225

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported serious situation arising out of accumulation of handloom cloth 225—42

Shri Prasannbhai Mehta 225—26,
228—33

Shri Mohan Dharia 226—28,
233—42

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fifth Report presented 242

Statement *Re.* Change in the Financial Arrangements for the Construction of Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway Line—

Prof. Madhu Dandavate 242—43

Matters under Rule 377—

(i) Meeting of Advisory Council associated with the Administrator of Lakshadweep 243—44

(ii) Rising of rivers Ganga and Ghagra in U. P. and Floods in West Bengal, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan 245—48

(iii) Havoc caused by recent floods in Mangalore City and Mangalore Taluk 248—49

(iv) Serious situation arising out of the large retrenchment, closures, illegal lockouts, lay offs in Jute Mills in various States 249—50

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

**Motion *re.* Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-second Reports of
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—**

Shri V. Tulsiram	251—54
Shri Harishankar Mahale	254—61
Shri Hukam Ram	261—66
Shri D. G. Gawai	266—71
Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav	272—78
Shri P. A. Sangma	278—82
Shri P. K. Deo	282—83

**Motion *re.* Report (1974) of Commission of Inquiry in to the Dis-
appearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose—**

Shri Samar Guha	284—316
Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal	316—20

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 3, 1977!
Shravana 12, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Film 'SHOLAY' to London

*749. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in mid-March, 1975 one Mr. Sippy had asked for permission from the Ministry to be allowed to export 12 prints of the film called 'Sholay' to London, because he had signed a contract with some firm in Piccadilly for exhibition of the film in U.K. and Europe;

(b) whether on enquiry it was found that no firm existed in Piccadilly of the name for which export permission was sought, and neither there was a firm of that name; and

(c) whether in spite of this the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting permitted the export of the film and if so, what cinema house exhibited the film in England and Europe and what was the amount of money earned and in what name and in what account the money was deposited?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A request received from M/s Sippy Films in January, 1975 for advance import licence for preparation of 12, 70-mm release prints of their film 'Sholay' at London was recommended to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports subject to certain conditions. The permission was granted after M/s Sippy Films indicated that they had sold export rights of this film to M/s Pinnacle Pictures, London for Rs. 25 lakhs, 1977-78.

(b) The Indian High Commission, London informed Government that they had not been able to get any information about M/s Pinnacle Pictures. On receipt of this information, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was requested to take appropriate action under the Import Trade Control Act.

(c) Subsequently, information furnished by Shri G. P. Sippy about the standing of M/s Pinnacle Pictures was accepted by the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was informed not to take any further action on the reference made to them earlier.

As regards the cinema-houses which exhibited this film in England and Europe and the amount of money and account in which the money was deposited, information is not available with the Ministry as the export of film was on an outright-sale basis.

श्री यादवबेन्द्र दत्त : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे जो उन्होंने अभी 25 लाख रुपए का आउटराइट एक्सपोर्ट सेल बताया तो क्या वह 25 लाख रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में रिपेट्रिएट हुआ या कुछ लोगों के हिसाब में स्विस् बैंक और लगज़मबर्ग बैंक में जमा किया गया? क्या इस बात की उनको जानकारी है? यदि नहीं तो क्या वे इसकी जांच करवायेंगे और सारी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखेंगे?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : जहां तक 25 लाख रुपया रिपेट्रिएट होने का सवाल है वह 25 लाख रुपया रिपेट्रिएट हो चुका है लेकिन अगर उससे एड्वेंचर कोई उपलब्धियां या कमाई हुई हो तो जैसा मैंने कहा उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री यादवबेन्द्र दत्त : मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह था कि क्या जो कमाई

हुई उस कमाई का रुपया स्विस् बैंक के नम्बर्ड एकाउंट में जमा हुआ या लम्बम-बर्ग की बैंक में जमा हुआ क्योंकि लम्बम-बर्ग भी स्विस् बैंक का स्थान ले रही है—क्या इसकी जांच मंत्री जी करवायेंगे और सारी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखेंगे ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : इसके बारे में हमको कोई जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन इस मामले में जो कुछ भी हुआ है उसकी जांच हो रही है।

श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जब विभाग के सेक्रेटरी ने टेलिक्स करके हार्ड कमीशन से यह पूछा कि यह पिक्चर जिस सिनेमा हाउस में बेची गई, जिस डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर को वह न इंग्लैंड में है और न यूरोप में है तब किसकी जानकारी पर यह एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया गया ? क्या यह सही है कि उस समय जो मंत्री थे उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी जानकारी पर यह एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया है ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : यह सही है कि इंडियन हार्ड कमिशनर ने कहा कि इस नाम की किसी फर्म की जानकारी नहीं मिल रही है कोई इस नाम की फर्म नहीं है। उसके बाद इसके जो प्रोड्यूसर थे वे तत्कालीन मंत्री जी से मिले। उन्होंने मंत्री जी को उस फर्म के पर्टिकुलर्स दिए और उसके बाद मंत्री जी ने कहा मैं कोट करता हूँ जो आर्डर उन्होंने इश्यु किया :

“G.P. Sippy is the President of Indian Picture Producers' Association, Bombay and I am inclined to rely on the information furnished by him to Joint Secretary. The information given by Sippy shows that Pinnacle Pictures is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chulani (St. Maarten) N. V. The Board of Directors of the principal Company consists of so and so. The bank reference about him speaks very well of

him. He has been reported to be a gentleman of some considerable worth and his dealings have been reported to be very satisfactory. As such there does not appear to be any apprehension about the trustworthiness of M/s Pinnacle Pictures, London. The deal struck by M/s Sippy Films will earn a foreign exchange of 25 lakhs for the country. None of the conditions imposed on M/s Sippy Films appear to have been violated.

As such there should be no objection in extending necessary permission to M/s Sippy Films, in this case.”

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन सी शर्तें थीं जिनके अधीन उन के प्रार्थना पत्र को नियन्त्रक के पास भेजा गया ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : उनकी जो शर्तें थीं वह मैं बता सकता हूँ या आप चाहें तो टेबिल पर भी रख सकता हूँ—

- “(1) The advance Import licence of Rs. 2.5 lakhs will be granted subject to an undertaking being obtained for export obligation at the rate of 270% of the value of the import licence.
- (2) The release prints will be got prepared only from the laboratories of M/s Technicolour Ltd., London, and any change of the Laboratory will be done only with the prior approval of this Ministry.
- (3) The entire negative material will be re-imported after taking the requisite number of prints within a reasonable period of one month from the date of arrival of the negative in U.K. If for any reason the material is required to be retained for any further period, prior permission will be obtained.
- (4) During the period the material is kept in U.K. the following safeguards may be taken to ensure safety of the material and to ensure that no extra unauthorised prints are made.
- (5) The 70 mm prints on re-import will be got certified from the

Central Board of Film Censors
before public exhibition in India

- (6) The exports of prints of the film for overseas distribution will be done only after the film has been certified for public exhibition in India "

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जो पता फिल्म डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर का तत्कालीन प्रसारण और सूचना मंत्री जी को दिया गया वह भारतीय हाई कमिशनर से कन्फर्म हो गया था कि उस नाम की कोई फर्म वहां है या नहीं ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : मैं समझता हूँ—इस मामले में जब मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि यह फर्म है और उसमें कौन-कौन लोग हैं उनके नाम लिये गये तो स्वाभाविक है कि हाई कमिशनर उसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाई कमिशनर ने कन्फर्म किया या नहीं ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : हाई कमिशनर से कन्फर्मेशन की जरूरत ही नहीं रहती जब एक बार मन्त्रालय या मंत्री, जो भारत सरकार को रिप्रेजेंट करता है, कह देता है कि यह फर्म है, हम इसको स्वीकार करते हैं, तब फिर हाई कमिशनर के लिये कोई काम बाकी नहीं रहता।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्म है या नहीं—यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। लेकिन असल बात यह है कि जो विदेशी मुद्रा यहां आनी थी, वह आई या नहीं ? यदि आई—तो वह बैंक के जरिये आई या ट्राफ्ट के जरिये आई और किस बैंक में जमा हुई ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : मैं पहले भी इसका उत्तर दे चुका हूँ। जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट आम्नीवेशन का ताल्लुक है, वह

कुल-कुल हो चुकी है। 25 लाख रुपया रिपैट्रिएट हो चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त यदि कोई एक्सपोर्ट अग्रेज है चाहे फारन-एक्सचेन्ज में हो, उसकी हम को जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : वह रुपया कौन सी मुद्रा में आया ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : फारन-एक्सचेन्ज में रिपैट्रिएट हुआ है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : पाउण्ड में आया या डालर में आया ?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : I have no information whether it was in pounds or dollars but it was in hard currency

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : हमारे सिप्पी साहब शुक्ला साहब के बड़े अच्छे मित्र हैं, जब भी शुक्ला साहब बम्बई जाते थे, इन्हीं के यहाँ ठहरते थे, उनके एन्टरटेनमेन्ट का इन्तजाम भी वही करते थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो शोला फ़िल्म है, यह सैक्स और वायलेंस से भरी हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—ज्वाइन्ट सैन्सेटरी ने कमिशनर का जवाब देने के बाद जो नोट मिनिस्टर को लिखा उसमें मोटी-मोटी बातें क्या थी ?

दूसरा भाग—आप ने कहा है कि एन्क्वायरी करायेगें—किन-किन चीजों की आप एन्क्वायरी करा रहे हैं तथा एन्क्वायरी के आर्डर कब दिये गये ?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस फिल्म के कट्ट के बारे में एक बार पहले चर्चा हो चुकी है। उसके बारे में यहाँ सवाल हो चुका है। वह इसमें से नहीं उठता है। इस वक्त तो हम उसके एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में ही चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

इसकी स्पेसिफिक कोई जांच नहीं की गई है। लेकिन इसकी जानकारी तब सरकार को हुई जब दास कमेटी बैठी और उसने सब जितने मामलों में भी कोई गड़बड़ियां हुई थीं उनकी जांच करवाई। इसका उल्लेख व्हाइट पेपर में भी है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी ने क्या पत्र लिखा? उन्होंने किस को चिट्ठी लिखी? मिनिस्ट्री का नोट क्या है?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी : जिसने जो लिखा है उसका मैं रिलेवेंट पोर्शन पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं। It is not Joint Secretary. It is the Second Secretary (Trade):

"Enquiries with our contacts in the motion picture trade have indicated that no firm of distributors named 'Pinnacle Pictures, London' is known in the trade circles.

Our contacts feel that it is possibly a firm which has been newly started by the brother or some other close relation of Mr. G. P. Sippy. It may be mentioned that Mr. G. P. Sippy's sons already own two or three hotels in London and it is very likely that they are now stepping out into the film distribution field with a view to capitalising on the popularity of the films produced by their father.

In view of these possible family links between Pinnacle Pictures, London, and Sippy Films of India, it would appear that the deal between Pinnacle Pictures and Sippy Films referred to in the Ministry of I&B telegram is not entirely above-board."

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : I want to know whether you have made an enquiry.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : There is no formal enquiry as such. The entire episode is being looked into.

श्रीधर बलबीर सिंह : सिप्पी फर्म को भी उसका श्री संजय सांघी और मुक्ल साहब जो उस फर्म मंत्री थे उनके साथ क्या सम्बन्ध था क्या इसकी इनक्वायरी कर

करायेंगे? वे भी हिस्सेदार थे इसकी भी जांच करवा करके आप रिपोर्ट को हाउस में पेश करेंगे और उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेंगे?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : Sir, it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, Mr. Sippy is one of the best producers of films in this country. I want to know what steps are taken regarding the popularity of the film 'Sholay', how far it has been popularised in the outside world and what is the foreign exchange earned. This is the most important thing and we have to encourage. This is a most important theme on social satire. It was a satire on society here in India. Therefore, I would like to know how far its popularity has been enhanced in London and in how many theatres it has been exhibited and what foreign exchange has been earned on that.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI : So far as foreign exchange is concerned, I have answered already. For the other question, I want a separate notice to be given.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants notice.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is it not a fact that Mr. Sippy is one of the best producers in the country and the film 'Sholay' produced by him....

MR. SPEAKER : He wants notice on that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want to know how much is the tax collected on this. Rs. 50 crores were collected as tax; and he has given that amount to the Government of India. I would like to know what is its popularity and what is the amount of foreign exchange earned.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants notice for it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Notice for what?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is a direct question: how much foreign exchange "Sholay" earned. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : *

MR. SPEAKER : These are not to be recorded. The Minister has said that it is a suggestion for action.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन्फार्मेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यूरोप और लन्दन में ऐसी कोई फर्म नहीं है, तो जिन अधिकारियों ने इस फिल्म के निर्यात के लिए लाइसेंस इशू किया है, उनके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ? जितना भी जवाब दिया गया है, वह चालू जवाब दिया गया है। मेहरबानी करके आप डेफिनिट जवाब दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during the Question Hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : *
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : These are not to be recorded. Mr. Lakkappa, you can give notice of the question. He will answer it. Please sit down. Once I rule out, it is ruled out. If you want a discussion, you can come to my chamber.

श्री लालकृष्ण ब्रह्मानी : मैंने अपने जवाब में साफ कहा था कि कितने अधिकारियों का सवाल यहां पर उठाया गया है, उन्होंने इस बारे में अपना मत व्यक्त किया था लेकिन यह जो निर्णय हुआ है, उस निर्णय में मंत्री जी का मत था और वही निर्णायक था।

Re. S.Q. No. 751

MR. SPEAKER : Before I allow question 751 @, I want to know whether there is any criminal investigation, or any criminal case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The statement has made it quite clear. To the best of my knowledge, in regard to the persons involved in this question, there is no criminal case pending.

MR. SPEAKER : Or criminal investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The statement says: "Police have already registered a case under Sections...."

MR. SPEAKER : I want to know from the Minister whether there is any criminal investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is given in the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : Investigation is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : Then I don't allow the question.

*Not recorded.

@Death of Workers in the Office of the General Manager Belbad Colliery.

*751. SHRI ROBIN SEN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Hurma Bouri and Gona Khoira workers of Belbad Colliery under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. were tortured in the office of Belbad Colliery by the Manager Shri Agarwala, other officers and chaprasis on 26th April, 1977;

(b) whether Hurma Bouri, as a result, died in the office and Gona Khoira died in Asansol hospital;

(c) whether the Manager in collusion with Jamuria Police tried to hush up the case against himself implicating other officers and chaprasis;

(d) whether the wife of Gona Khoira lodged a complaint against Shri Agarwala and others; and

(e) if so, steps Government propose to take against Shri Agarwala and other persons implicated in this case and to give any compensation to the wives of late Hurma Bonri and Gona Khoira ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMCHANDRAN) :

(a) to (e) .—A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Once you admit the question, how can you debar it?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu does not want an advocate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission. The moment I came out of your room, Sir, I looked for the statement. (Interruptions) It is clearly stated in the statement that police have already registered a case under section so-and-so in which 2 of the chaprasis and one security guard mentioned in the statement have been arrested. The case is against the chaprasi and the security guards. What action is being taken against the Manager? My question is about the Manager. I have not said anything against the chaprasi.

MR. SPEAKER: Once a case is registered, you will be prejudicing the case by putting a question. Therefore, it is not possible for me to allow that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then the House will cease to function. I assure you about that.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sometimes, even when an enquiry is going on, questions which do not prejudice the enquiry.....

MR. SPEAKER: I think Mr. Bosu does not require any advocate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly hear my question. If you see anything objectionable.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You see what supplementary I am going to put. I have read from the statement to show that there is no case against the Manager. It is only against the chowkidar and security men. So, my question would not affect the enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody who has got a grievance can present his case in the enquiry. So, we should not prejudice the course of the enquiry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you hear my supplementary and then you can give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it.

Statement

(a) to (e). According to the information available, on the night of 28th April, 1977 (not 26th April), five persons including Hurma Bouri and Gona Khoira, suspected of involvement in theft and coal pilferage, were badly beaten by some people in the Colliery premises of the Belbad Colliery under the Eastern Coalfields Limited. They were kept overnight in the colliery office. Two officers of the colliery, viz. Shri A. K. Chatterji, Asstt. Colliery Manager and Shri P. K. Tewary, engineer, two chaprasis and one security guard are alleged to have been a party to the assault, but Shri Agarwala, Manager of the Belbad Colliery was not present on the spot. One of the five persons assaulted, viz. Shri Hurma Bouri was found dead in the morning. The deceased along with the four other persons were sent to the Police Station, Jamuria in the morning. Subsequently another person viz. Shri Gheno Khoira died in the hospital on 5-5-1977.

Police have already registered a case under Sections 147/341/342/325/304 of IPC in which the two chaprasis and one security guard mentioned above were arrested. Warrants of arrest were also issued against Shri A.K. Chatterji and Shri P.K. Tewary who, however, obtained bail from the Calcutta High Court and from the local S.D.M's Court respectively. So far, there is no evidence to indicate that the Manager tried to hush up the case against Himself and implicated other officers and chaprasis. The police investigation is proceeding.

The General Manager of the concerned area also instituted an inquiry and the five employees including the two officers involved in the incident have been chargesheeted and suspended.

According to the information available no complaint has been lodged by the wife of Gona Khaira. As regards compensation, since it was not a case of accident on duty, the family of the deceased are not legally entitled to any compensation. However, on compassionate grounds, the widows of both the deceased have been given employment by the Eastern Coalfields Limited so that there is no loss of earning to their families.

Government unreservedly condemn this incident and are anxious that no efforts should be spared in getting at the truth and bringing all the culprits to book.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not going to ask anything about the case. Why do you worry about it? Then, we can have a discussion on the same in your chamber, and we would like to see that things are done in a proper manner.

MR. SPEAKER: I will transfer this question till tomorrow. We can have the discussion in my chamber and then take it up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right. I thank you for the consideration given to me.

Talks between Industry and Government on Unemployment Problem

*752. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has called for purposeful talks between Industry and Government to solve the problem of unemployment;

(b) if so, whether the Industry has responded to his call; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: A report appeared in the Samachar that the then Minister of Industries made a statement that he is going to have a dialogue with the industry on the question of unemployment. Now the hon. Minister says that no such thing has taken place. I do not know what is the policy of the Government in this matter. Does he hold the view that a purposeful dialogue with the industry in the matter of solving the unemployment problem is not called for?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Employment or unemployment are questions where, in my opinion, dialogue with the industry is not called for. What is called for is a policy on employment which eradicates unemployment. Again, it is a question which does not concern only industry. Over 70 per cent of our people are employed in agriculture. Most unemployment originates in the village. So, it is an integrated policy on employment which eradicates unemployment that is called for. Government as a whole is concerned with this problem, and we are working in that direction.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Since we hear so much about under-utilisation of industries and non-utilisation of employment in certain industries, will the Minister take this issue with the concerned industries?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is considerable under-utilisation of capacity in several industries. This is due to many constraints. There are problems of excessive capacity, which was not wanted in the first place. There are problems of power. There is also the question of purchasing power. There are a number of industries which are today not working to capacity because there is just no market for their products. There are a number of factors. We are constantly discussing this question at the level of the Ministry and with those who are concerned. I am not aware of any deliberate under-utilisation of capacity at the moment. If the hon. Member gives any information to that effect, I am prepared to look into it.

SHRI SHYMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether it is a fact that the rate of increase in employment in the private sector has been decelerating of late? If that is so, since the word "dialogue" is most respectable, would the hon. Minister institute an enquiry into this fact?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is true that there has been some deceleration of employment in the private sector. Frankly I do not know whether this is a question which can be solved through any dialogue. What is required is a total toning up of our industrial policy to see that the economy expands and that more employment is generated. I do not think there is any reason to hold an enquiry into the circumstances in which this deceleration has taken place. I think we are all aware of this.

श्री लालजी भाई: इस देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या किसी भी तरीके से बढ़ रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक प्रश्न कल भी था और आज भी है, लेकिन आज उसका नम्बर शायद नहीं आयेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है तो इस डस्क योजना के बारे में सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है सरकार ने 10 साल में बेरोजगारी को मिटाने की बात घोषणा-पत्र में रखी है तो मैं मंत्री

महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि डस्क योजना के अन्तर्गत जो लोग बेरोजगारी की तरफ जा रहे हैं और इस योजना की जांच करने के लिए हाल ही में एक समिति गठित की गई है, तो उस समिति की रिपोर्ट आने तक क्या इस डस्क योजना को स्थगित कर दिया जायेगा या नहीं ? अगर नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जहाँ तक सरकार की नीतियों का सवाल है इस पर कई बार हम इस सदन में बोल चुके हैं कि हम औद्योगिक नीति में इस प्रकार का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास अधिक हो जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो। जहाँ तक इस विशेष योजना का जो उन्होंने जिक्र किया तो इस पर मुझे नोटिस चाहिये हम उसको देख लेंगे।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : This year the Government in its Budget proposals has given a number of incentives to private industry in the matter of tax relief by way of investment and other allowances. I want to know from the hon. Minister if the Government has in mind any fiscal policy in which a special incentive will be given relating it to the number of people employed or to be employed in an industry.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There is no such change.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में इस बात को बहुत जोर से कहा गया था कि हम 10 साल में देश की बेरोजगारी समाप्त कर देंगे और यदि इस में अफसल रहे तो हम लोगों को बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देंगे। इस बात पर काफी जोर दिया गया था और देश की जनता ने इसी आधार पर जनता सरकार को चुना है। अधिकांश प्राइवेट उद्योग मन्द और क्षिणिल होते जा रहे हैं जिसके कारण बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अधिक लोगों को काम मिल

सके रोजगार दिया जा सके छोटे उद्योगों द्वारा अधिक हाथों को काम दिया जा सके क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ? यदि बनाई है तो वह कब तक जनता के सामने आयेगी ?

देहातों में जो टमाटर, मटर आदि चीजें पैदा होती हैं उन से संबंधित छोटे उद्योग देहात में लग सके जिससे देहात के लोगों को काम मिल सके क्या ऐसी योजना मंत्री महोदय बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या सिर्फ औद्योगिक नीति से ही हल नहीं होनी है। इस में खेती का भी सवाल है और उस क्षेत्र में भी अधिक नौकरियों को निर्माण करना है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की नीति के बारे में मैंने पहले ही बताया कि हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास हो। इस दिशा में जहाँ तक संस्थाओं का सवाल है, कई संस्थायें, मंत्रालय के भीतर और बाहर भी हैं जिनका पूरे तौर पर इस्तेमाल इस समय किया जा रहा है, जिसके चलते यह समस्या जल्द ही हल हो जायेगी।

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is true that the unemployment problems requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted policy. The hon. Minister has also said that the agricultural sector provides very large employment. But I must admit that I am rather surprised that he has ruled out or brushed aside this question of a continuing dialogue with industry. Thirty per cent of the jobs are provided by industry, and they are provided in those areas where the problem of educated unemployment is most acute. I would submit that the hon. Minister should, in fact, have a constant and continuing dialogue not only with industry but also with labour in the private and public sectors so as to ensure employment policies that are in keeping with our national policy of reducing unemployment.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : A constant dialogue is always on by the Government both with industry as well as with labour both in private and in public.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Some time back, the Minister told the House that if necessary, the management of the factories may be taken over not by the State but by the workmen. Sir, I would like to tell you that Dhanbad is an industrial belt of India where within three months 10,000 workmen have been thrown out of employment. Will the hon. Minister propose to have a talk with the trade unions as to how to solve the problems of unemployment by taking over the management of those factories?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is a suggestion which I will consider.

श्री राम कंझार बेरवा : पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि गांवों के पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों को अपने उद्योग-धंधे खोलने के लिये बिना ब्याज के ऋण दिया जायेगा। गांवों के लोगों को सरकार द्वारा छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोलने के संबंध में सुविधाएँ देने की योजना का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। इसलिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया जायेगा कि लोगों को छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोलने के संबंध सलाह देने के लिये तहसीलों और पंचायतों में दफतर खोले जायें?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जहां तक ऋणों का संबंध है, वह विषय वित्त मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आता है। लेकिन जहां तक बेरोजगार नौजवानों को, जो नये छोटे उद्योग खोलना चाहते हैं, प्रशिक्षण और जानकारी देने का प्रश्न है, उस के लिये हमारे पास काफी साधन हैं, और उन्हें मजबूत करने का काम जारी है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In spite of many efforts made by Government, the unemployment problem has not been solved in the backward areas. Will the Minister kindly let us know whether he is going to start small scale industries in the backward areas so that unemployment can be reduced

in those areas, especially in Eastern UP?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The main thrust of our policy in so far as small scale and cottage industries are concerned, will be in the backward areas.

All India Educational Service

*754. **SHRI P. V. G. RAJU :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government of India propose to revive the concept of developing and having an "All India Educational Service"?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I put this question on the 18th of July to the Education Minister and, therefore, I may be permitted to ask the question both to the Education Minister and the Home Minister. A proposal was mooted by the Government of India in 1963-64 that unless we have an All-India Educational Service, we cannot integrate and unify under a unified educational policy. We have accepted the three-language formula i.e. English, Hindi and regional language for this purpose. Through the All-India Educational Service it will be possible for a person from Assam to teach in Gujarat and *vice-versa*. The emotional integration and unity of the country will be evolved by having a uniform educational policy for the whole country. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to revive the concept of the All-India Educational Service which was there in 1964 and which will lead to the emotional integration and unity of the country. What is their policy in regard to this?

MR. SPEAKER : He has only made a suggestion for action.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : It is not a question; it is a suggestion.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : The emotional integration and unity of the country can be evolved only by having a uniform educational policy and the three-language formula can be fully integrated in that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider the evolution of an All-India Educational Service to implement the three-language formula of the Government of India. What is the Government's view on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Again, it is a suggestion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We want the Government's view on the three-language formula. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The three-language formula does not arise out of this Question.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : Although the hon. Minister in his reply said that the Government has no such proposal under consideration at present, may I still ask him whether since Independence, in the last 30 years, there was any such proposal mooted in the Home Ministry for reviving the All-India Educational Service in view of the fact that Service had certain advantages when it was in vogue before Independence ? Secondly, may I also know from the hon. Minister whether in such consideration for the revival of the All-India Educational Service the Home Ministry has been consulting the Ministry of Education ?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : The question of establishing an All-India Educational Service at the Central level was considered some 10 years ago. After consideration of the replies received from the various State Governments, the proposal was given up in 1968. Since then, there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government. As advised today, the Government does not propose to revive the question. The suggestions made by the hon. Members here will certainly be taken into consideration. But they are only suggestions.

There is no commitment on behalf of the Government.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : What about consulting the Education Ministry ?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether various State Governments were against such a proposal and whether the Education Ministry also was opposed to establishing an All-India Educational Service ?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : Some of the State Governments were in favour of the proposal and others were opposed to it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : What about Education Ministry ?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I have no information.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The bringing in of more and more Ministries/Departments in the All-India Services would naturally curtail the freedom of the States. In view of that, may I know whether the Government will consider not to increase the All-India Services any further ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

Plan for more effective use of Railways, Waterways and Roadways

+

*755. SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN :

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has drawn any proposal to work out an integrated and coordinated plan for the more effective use of railways, waterways and roadways ;

(b) what steps have been taken in this direction by the Railways which remain the most important medium of transport ; and

(c) if there is no scheme as mentioned in part (a), the reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (c). The formulation of a national integrated and coordinated policy as between different modes of transport for more effective use of each mode of transport is under consideration.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The following steps have been taken by the Railways for promotion of traffic and to provide efficient and satisfactory service to the consumers :

(1) Keeping close liaison with the industry and trade through the Marketing and Sales Organisation set up on each Railway.

(2) Introduction and expansion of container services with a view to provide an integrated rail-cum-road service without any handling enroute.

- (3) Introduction and extension of Freight Forwarder Services for collection of small consignments for providing the advantage of a wagon load rate (economy of rate) to small traders;
- (4) Introduction and extension of Quick Transit Service between specific pairs of stations with guaranteed transit time ;
- (5) Operation of street collection and delivery service in important cities ; and
- (6) 'Railways' financial participation in the State Road Transport Corporations set up by the State Governments in order to achieve coordination in the field of passenger services.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Sir, this question of integrated transport policy has been under discussion for a long time. Today, the Minister says, the policy is under consideration; if I give a question tomorrow, it will be under active consideration. After that, it will probably be under urgent consideration. From the Statement what I see is that the railways have taken certain steps. At the same time, we are not given to understand how far this arises out of the approach of an integrated transport policy where by the railways could take over the long route traffic and roads the short route traffic and in this way see that all the corners of the country are properly and sufficiently served in terms of both freight and passenger traffic. I would like to know how far Government has proceeded with the proposition of diverting long route traffic to railways and short route traffic to road.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It will not take as many months as it has taken years. That is all I can tell you.

MR. SPEAKER : What he says is that it will not take as many months as it has taken years in the past.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : I want to know how far.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no . . .

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : I would like to know what plan Government has for the development of the inland water transport and how far Government has proceeded on examining and accepting the recommendations of the Inland Water Transport Committee.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no inland water transport system as such. That can come if one comprehensive scheme of a canal system covering the whole of India is considered. That is one such scheme which is a very big scheme and it is under consideration. Whether that scheme would be feasible is being examined. If the scheme is found to be feasible then a proper inland water transport system can come into vogue. But it depends upon whether that scheme is feasible.

MR. SPEAKER : She wants to know about the Committee's Report.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That Committee's Report does not show much.

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या सरकार की जानकारी में है कि भार ढोने की दृष्टि से रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट अधिकतर काम करती है और जो ट्रक्स चलते हैं एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त को उनको जुर्म वाली विरादरी करार देकर पुलिस जगह जगह पकड़ती है और उसकी गति को कुंठित करती है। क्या इस संबंध में सरकार कोई देशव्यापी नीति बनायेगी जिससे कि सड़क पर चलने वाले रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट को सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सड़क पर चलने वाले जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट हैं वे भी कई गलतियाँ करते हैं, ज्यादा माल भर कर जाते हैं इसीलिये कर्रप्शन फैलता है। अगर वे सुधर जायें तो यह भी सुधर जायेंगे।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : May I know whether the hon. Prime Minister would look into or make an indepth study of more intensive utilization of our coastal shipping possibilities surrounded on all three sides of our country by water. Perhaps we could use in a more intensive way the coastal shipping. For instance, for transporting coal from Bengal to Kerala, by train, it takes so many days and so many bottlenecks are there on the railway system, whereas we could have more coastal shipping and many of the bottlenecks on the railways could have been avoided. May I know whether the Prime Minister would look into it in the context of an integrated and

coordinated transport system as a supplementary and complementary transport system?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is being considered. Already some arrangements are being made to transport coal by sea. But then the sea transport system becomes more costly than the railways. That also has to be considered. Both have to be dovetailed properly, and that is why the consideration has to be done very carefully.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान समय में देश के विकास के लिए रोड-ट्रांसपोर्ट बहुत आवश्यक चीज है, हमारा सामान बहुत बड़ी तादात में आज ट्रकों के द्वारा बहुत दूर-दूर तक जा रहा है। लेकिन हर प्रान्त में भिन्न-भिन्न नियम लगा कर अलग-अलग चुंगियां वसूल की जाती हैं। जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि सामान के अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते किराया बहुत बढ़ जाता है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—लम्बे रुट्स पर जाने वाले ट्रकों के लिए भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों की सोमाओं पर जो टैक्स या आकट्राय लगाने की जो प्रथा है, उस को समाप्त कर के कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जायगी, जिससे लम्बे रुट्स पर हमारा सामान सस्ते भाड़े पर जा सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह प्रान्तों का अधिकार है, उस को छाना नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन उन को समझाया जा सकता है, समझाने की कोशिश जरूर करेंगे।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The Prime Minister, in his reply, has stated that the matter is under consideration. The fact is that this matter has been under consideration for a long time. The railways have been paying an amount of Rs. 10 crores per year to the Road Transport Corporation and uptill now they have paid about Rs. 45 crores for bringing about coordination between rail and road transport systems. May I know from the hon. Prime Minister how these schemes have worked so far, and whether he will now appoint a committee of road, railways and shipping to go into the whole question? Because

it is an important question; most of the salt carried from the west coast by the railways results in a high cost in the areas which consume the salt. I want to know whether he is thinking of an integrated plan to coordinate the efforts of all the three ministries so that some good results can be achieved.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I wish it has been coordinated earlier by the hon. Member. Now we are taking time, but we would not take as much time as he had taken. That is all I can say.

Desk Officer Scheme

*756. **SHRI LALJI BHAI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which the Desk Officer Scheme in the various ministries has been introduced ;

(b) whether this scheme has resulted in stagnation of promotion for Assistants, UDCs' LDCs and Class IV employees in the Central Secretariat ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). As statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) On the 18th January, 1973, the decision of the Government accepting in principle the introduction of Desk Officer System was communicated to all the ministries. The ministries started converting some of their sections identified as suitable for the change over according to a phased programme on the basis of the guidelines issued on the 17th March, 1973. The conversion process is still continuing.

(b) As the number of posts of Desk functionaries of the level of Section Officer has increased, the promotion prospects of Assistants have gone up. The introduction of the scheme would result in a reduction in the number of posts of Assistants and UDCs. Promotion prospects of UDCs and LDCs have therefore been reduced to some extent.

As regards class IV, the Desk Officer Scheme has not so far affected their promotion prospects, because even now sufficient number

of educationally qualified Class IV employees are not becoming available for filling posts in LDC grade reserved for them.

(c) The following steps have been taken to relieve stagnation in the grade of UDC and LDC :

- (i) The direct recruitment to the Grade of Assistant which was to have been raised to 75% has been reduced to 50% as a permanent measure.
- (ii) The Limited Departmental Competitive Examination introduced for promotion of UDCs to the Grade of Assistant has been abolished so that senior UDCs may get promotion to the grade of Assistant against the promotion quota of 50%.
- (iii) The quota for promotion of LDCs to the Grade of UDC on the basis of seniority has been increased from 50% to 75% and the quota reserved for departmental competitive examination decreased from 50% to 25%, for the same reason.
- (iv) All posts of Stenographers Grade 'D' are reserved for appointment of LDCs/UDCs and they are given in-service training also in Stenography so that they can switch over to the Stenographers' Service.
- (v) Serving LDCs and UDCs who are educationally qualified and have put in not less than three years continuous and regular service as LDC/UDC have been given age concession upto a maximum of five years to take the Assistants' Grade open competitive examination, held by the U.P.S.C.
- (vi) The upper age limit for taking the departmental competitive examinations has been raised to 50 to enable even older people to complete for promotion against the departmental examination quota vacancies.
- (vii) Ministries have been advised to consider CSS/CSCS/CSSS officers for comparable ex-cadre posts.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो विवरण सभा फल पर रखा गया है, मुझे मालूम नहीं इस में क्या चीज है। लेकिन मैं

माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—यह डेस्क योजना जो लागू की गई थी, यह एमर्जेन्सी के दौरान लागू की गई थी। इस को पहले रेलवे मंत्रालय में लागू किया गया था। 78 विभागों में से 15 विभागों में लागू की गई और इन 15 विभागों में नीचे की श्रेणी के लोग बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं और इस के कारण बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े हर महीने, हर साल बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस समस्या की देखरेख के लिये एक समिति भी गठित की गई थी। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उस समिति की रिपोर्ट आये, क्या इस योजना को स्थगित रखा जायगा, यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : इस योजना का रोजगारी या बेरोजगारी पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है, इस का असर केवल प्रमोशन के प्रास्पेक्ट्स पर, तरक्की की सम्भावनाओं पर पड़ता है—ऐसी शिकायत एल० डी० सी० और यू० डी० सी० के लोगों की है। इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिये मैंने जो स्टेटमेंट सदन के फल पर रखा है, उस में पांच-सात कदम उठाये हैं, जिन का जिक्र किया गया है, ताकि उन को अपनी तरक्की के सिलसिले में कोई शिकायत न रहे। इस के अलावा एक रिव्यू कमेटी सरकार की तरफ नियुक्त की गई है, जो इन सारे प्रश्नों पर विचार कर रही है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो छोटे विभाग समझे जाते हैं उनमें यह योजना काम कर रही है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस वक्त 35 विभागों में यह योजना काम कर रही है, जिन में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट भी शामिल है, और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट को छोटा या रही विभाग कहा जाय, तो यह दूसरी बात होगी। लेकिन छोटे डिपार्टमेंट्स नहीं बल्कि बड़े बड़े डिपार्टमेंट्स भी उस में शामिल हैं।

श्री लालजी भाई : मेरा मूल प्रश्न यह था कि इस समिति की रिपोर्ट जब तक आए, तब तक यह डेक्स योजना स्थगित कर दी जाएगी, या नहीं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है कि इस से कोई असर रोजगार पर नहीं पड़ेगा । इस पर लोगों की शिकायत केवल यह है कि प्रोस्पेक्ट्स आफ़ प्रोमोशन पर इस का असर पड़ेगा ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : The Hon. Minister has stated that certain steps have been taken in regard to this particular scheme. The information I want is whether this is not merely a question of adversely affecting the channels of promotions and opportunities for promotion of the employees but of affecting employment prospects also. As the Government has already agreed to have a study team to look into this, will the Minister be kind enough to shelve the present proliferation?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I have already answered that there is no question of the prospects of employment being affected. Only the prospects of promotion of certain categories are being affected; that is the complaint made by some employees. This question has already been looked into and is being further looked into.

Death of three Miners at West Tumag Coal Mine in Ranchi

*757. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether three miners working at the West Tumag Coal Mine in Ranchi died on 3rd July, 1977 ;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident and what compensation has been given to them ;

(c) whether the manager of the mine has been placed under suspension; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Three miners were fatally injured in an accident, which occurred in the West Tumag coalmine at about 8.30 P.M. on July 1st, 1977.

(b) The accident concerned when a piece of stone measuring about 3m * 2.5m x 0.3 m fell from the roof, while the three miners along with others were engaged in loading coal. A sum of Rs. 64,200/- has been deposited with the Compensation Commissioner for payment to the legal heirs of the deceased persons, as per the Workmen's Compensation Act. Apart from such payment under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Rs. 500/- was paid to each family of the deceased for funeral and other expenses on an *ad hoc* basis immediately after the accident.

(c) The Manager of the mine was under suspension from 2-7-77 to 18-7-77.

(d) Enquiries have been conducted by the Joint Director of Mines Safety and the Chief Mining Engineer, Central Coalfields Ltd., Ranchi. Their reports are, however, awaited.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : He has given full details in the statement and I have therefore only one question to ask. Has the compensation given been calculated according to the newly amended Workmen's Compensation Act; Secondly, are you going to increase the quantum of compensation ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : It is under the Act that compensation is calculated and given. I do not know whether the quantum can be increased unless the Act is amended.

Withdrawal of cases against Shri Prakash Singh Badal During President's Rule in Punjab

+

*758 **SHRI VASANT SATHE :**
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the cases of corruption against Shri Prakash Singh Badal, present Chief Minister during President's Rule in Punjab;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) whether these cases were registered on the basis of the report of Commission of Inquiry instituted against him on charges of corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). No cases of corruption registered against Shri Prakash Singh Badal were withdrawn from the court. Arising out of the findings of the Chhangani Commission of Inquiry, whose report were remitted to the Government of Punjab for taking necessary follow up action, three cases were registered by the State Police against Shri Badal. On completion of investigation, the Director of State Vigilance Bureau came to the conclusion that, in all the three cases, according to evidence and facts disclosed by investigation, no case of criminal offence was made out for trial by court and recommended cancellation of the cases. In the light of findings of the Director, State Vigilance Bureau, the State Government accorded permission for making cancellation reports in the three cases which were accepted by the court.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The reply exposes the attitude and callousness of the Government completely. The police have already registered the complaint in the court on the basis of the Chhangani commission's report and according to sec. 1 (c) (c) of the Chhangani Commission Report, the finding is that it has been admitted by him—that is, by Shri Badal that he allotted one tractor to Shri Bamdev, MLA, one to his brother Shri Gurdar Singh Badal and one to his father-in-law. The Vigilance Bureau says that there is no evidence and the cases are withdrawn.... (interruptions) Under Moga Municipality, it is said :

“To sum up, the charge of favouritism, abuse of authority and issue of illegal and arbitrary order is established, whether or not Shri Badal derived any consideration from the firm....”

What I am asking is : Is it the policy of the Government that after the cases are filed by the police in the courts like the famous case of even our friend, Shri George Fernandes, the Vigilance Bureau thereafter will decide whether a case is made out or not and the Government with withdraw the cases?

MR. SPEAKER : The State Government has withdrawn the cases.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It was during the President's Rule.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I am sorry, the hon. Member has not tried to understand my reply. The cases were not filed in the court; only an FIR had been registered. That is the difference. The cases were sent up to the Vigilance Bureau of the State Government for an investigation. The Vigilance Bureau reported that the

charges are groundless; so, no case was filed in the court. Therefore, the question of withdrawing the cases from the court did not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That means that the court which has the jurisdiction can be forestalled. The State Vigilance Bureau will now prove that the Chhangani Commission was wrong. Hereafter, will it be the practice that after a Commission gives its report and findings, and a case or FIR is filed on criminal grounds in a court, it will not be the court which will decide the matter, it will be the Vigilance Bureau which will decide the case? Is it your practice?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I would like to say something in detail now. There were only 12 allegations against Shri Badal. One of them had been withdrawn or found baseless by Shri Zail Singh in 1976. There remained 11 allegations. Of these, 7 allegations were considered absolutely baseless on the advice of the Legal Remembrancer. The advice of the Legal Remembrancer was that there was no substance in these allegations at all. In respect of the remaining four allegations, three cases were registered with the Police. An FIR was registered and the investigation was entrusted to the Vigilance Commission and the Commission reported that these cases also have no legs to stand upon.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

Now, we take up Short Notice Question.

MR. Om Prakash Tyagi.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : On A point of order, Sir. Once a question is asked has not the member whose name also appears in the question a right to ask a question?

श्री बलरासिंह गुलशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इस से पहले जो कमीशन था उसने क्यों मना कर दिया था कि इनकायरी नहीं करेंगे ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : How can he speak? Mr. Ravi's name is there.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Once the time is over no more questions will be allowed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : On a point of procedure, Sir. In future if the time is over, will the next member to the question be called or not?

MR. SPEAKER : Will not be called.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

आसाम के कछार जिले में करीमगंज सब-डिवीजन में पाये गये पैकेट तथा पैम्फलेट

+

S.N.Q. 29. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री के० लकापा :

श्री धन सिंह गुलशन :

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

डा० वसन्त कुमार पंडित :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह समाचार सही है कि आसाम के कछार जिले में करीमगंज सब-डिवीजन में फकीर बाजार, पानीघाट, तथा ओनादारी में ऐसे पैकेट पाये गये थे जिनमें धोतियां, लुगियां और पैम्फलेट थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news report is correct. Packets containing towels, underwears, food stuff and small leaflets in Chinese were found in some villages of Karimganj sub-division in Cachar District of Assam on 2nd and 3rd July, 1977. Similar cases had come to notice earlier also and no investigation it appeared that the literature and articles were meant for distribution amongst people in China. Such articles are usually sent by balloons which sometimes drift and land into our territory on account of shifting wind currents.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

जो उस सामान में पैम्फलेट्स निकले हैं उन पर प्रेस लाइन क्या है और उसमें विषय क्या है ? और क्या यह जो आपकी मान्यता है इस पर आपने तायवान सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित कर के संतुष्टि की है कि नहीं ? यदि की है, तो उनका क्या जवाब है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : हमने उनसे पूछना कोई जरूरी नहीं समझा, कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसके अलावा शायद हमारे उनसे कोई डिप्लो-मैटिक सम्बन्ध भी नहीं है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने पूछा था कि जो पैम्फलेट्स पैकेट में निकले हैं उसमें प्रेस लाइन क्या है और मीटर क्या लिखा हुआ है ? क्या वह मीटर आपने पढ़वाया है कि नहीं ? अगर पढ़वाया है तो विषय क्या है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से फिर इन्क्वायरी कर के यह सूचना सदन में रख दूंगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जो सामान वहां से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिये आया है, आपने सामान का नाम तो लिखा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके अलग-अलग आंकड़े क्या हैं ? जिस बैलून के द्वारा यह सामान आया है, उसका कुछ पता नहीं है, क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी की है ?

इसके अलावा जो सामान वहां पर गिरा पैकेट बने, उसे जनता ने आपस में बांट लिया, लूट लिया या वह सरकार के पास आ गया ? मैं इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि उसका क्या हुआ ?

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का कुछ क्याल ऐसा है कि यह बहुत ही सीरियस मामला है, जब कि ऐसा नहीं है। अक्सर तायवान से इस तरह का लिटरेचर चाइनीज

मेन लैंड के लिये भेजा जाता है, जिसका हमारे देश से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । हवा की लहर से, यह चाइनीज मेन लैंड में जाने के बजाय, चूँकि हमारा देश कंटीगुअस है, यहां आ जाता है । इसमें किसी खतरे की बात का सवाल नहीं है ।

अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं तो मैं इसकी इन्क्वायरी कर लंगा, लेकिन मेरे पास इस समय जो इत्तिला है, उससे ज्यादा इस समय नहीं है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The North Eastern region is a very sensitive areas. It is a border area of our country. There are certain activities which are going on there for the last four months. The chinese activities have increased in that area. Foreign subversive activities are in operation in those areas. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister also answered certain questions when Phizo met him in London. I would like to know whether subversive and warring Chinese activities are increasing the North-Eastern Region? droppings of those essential items are Because our Government has not supplied those items at a subsidies rate and those areas have social and economical problems.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Their activities are increasing and the question of defence of our territory is involved. Therefore, I would like to know what steps the hon. Home Minister is taking. Has he got any information with respect to the subversive activities? What steps has he taken to provide subsidised food articles and essential items to those areas, because those areas are socially and economically backward? You should bring them into the national mainstream. Therefore I would like to know as to what steps have been taken in this regard. What steps have you taken to maintain the security of these border areas, because for the past four months, these activities are increasing?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I do not think that the oration of the hon. gentlemen requires a reply at all. Still, I may add : The lungis which were found did not contain any bombs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I asked whether any subversive activities were in operation in those areas. If so, what action was taken? If not, let him say, no.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : No. Sir. none whatsoever.

श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये पैमफुलेट और वस्तुयें किस ने गिराई, कैसे गिराई गई, इस में गिराने वाले का मगशा क्या था और क्या किसी विदेशी शक्ति का तो इस में हाथ नहीं है । क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की गहराई में जाने का कोई यत्न किया है, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने जो जवाब शुरू में दिया है, माननीय मित्र के प्रश्नों का उत्तर उसी में है । ये चीजें किसी ने नहीं गिराई, हवा ने गिराई ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : इस बात को देखते हुए कि चाइना से हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधरने की बात चल रही है, और पारस्परिक व्यापार की बात भी चल रही है, इस प्रकार की एक्टिविटीज बहुत कम हो गई है—न कि वे चार छः महीने से बढ़ गई हैं, जैसा कि श्री लकप्पा ने कहा है इससे पहले ऐसी एक्टिविटीज बहुत ज्यादा थीं—क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में चाइना सरकार को लिख कर पूछा है कि यह बैलून गलती से यहां आ गया है या भेजा गया है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि इस का चाइनीज मेनलैंड से कोई वास्ता नहीं है । यह ताइवान ने भेजा, जिस को पहले फार्मोसा कहते थे । उस का प्रापेगेंडा लिट्रेचर उस में था, ऐसा हमारे इन्टेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के अफसरों का ख्याल है । जो सामान भेजा गया है, उस की तफसील मैंने बता दी है । इस सिलसिले में माननीय मित्रों को जो चिन्ता हो रही है, वह यह कि मानों देश की सुरक्षा का मामला इस में हो । कोई इस तरह का सवाल नहीं है । जहां तक

पिछले चार महीने की बात है, यह तीस साल के बराबर होता रहा है, जब माननीय सदस्य, श्री लक्ष्मी, की गवर्नमेंट थी।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : May I know from the hon. Home Minister whether in the previous incidents of such balloons having been found, were the pamphlets translated? If so, what did they contain? Where they really innocent? This is my first question.

MR. SPEAKER : That he has already answered.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : My second question is this. We want to know about this. In the previous cases was any enquiry made? What are the types of such articles and the description of such articles? In this case, the description of the articles appears to be rather distorted, because, in this case, there are 'lungis' and 'dhoties' which the Government has described as 'underwears' and 'garments'. But, it appears, the clothes are presumably for the Indian people and not for the Chinese population.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : If the hon. Member is so anxious and concerned about this question, then, as I have already made a promise, I will have fuller details sent by the officers to the Government here and then I will place a complete statement on the table of this House again.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : I have lived there for so many years and so I have some idea about the whole area. It is not near the Chinese Border. It is near the Bangladesh border. My question is : is it possible for a balloon flown in the mainland to come and drop at Karimnagar? I know the Home Minister has already assured that he will enquire and I believe, he will also be enquiring into this aspect of the problem whether it was flown from the Chinese mainland or somewhere else.

MR. SPEAKER : His answer was that it was from Taiwan.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत तीस साल में कांग्रेसी शासकों ने करीमनगर इलाके में ऐसे कुछ एजेंट तैयार किए हैं जो सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए काम करते हैं, तो क्या वे इस की भी एन्क्वायरी कराएंगे? बहुत

से कांग्रेसी एजेंट लोग इस के साथ शामिल हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं तो अपने माननीय दोस्त, श्री विपक्ष में बैठे हैं की नेकनीयती पर विश्वास करता हूँ। अगर उन को स्वयं अपने पर विश्वास न हो तो वे स्वयं आप को जवाब दे देंगे। मेरा विश्वास उन की नेकनीयती पर है।

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Sir, sometime back, the Home Minister expressed his opinion regarding the repeal of the Internal and External Emergencies. After this, so many incidents are taking place in the border areas. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the effective protection given by Government in the border areas?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think this arises from that question.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह कोई सीरियस मामला नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब तक वह जो पैम्फलेट्स हैं उन के कन्टेन्ट्स में गए हो नहीं, उन को उन्होंने पढ़ा ही नहीं, उस से पहले यह कह देना कि इस में सीरियसनेस नहीं है यह कैसे संभव है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that, he will place a statement.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : लेकिन जब तक उस को पढ़ेंगे नहीं तब तक यह अन्दाज कैसे लगा सकते हैं कि यह सीरियस नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is correct.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Organisation for Forest-based Industries

*750. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any organisation mainly to look after the interests of forest-based industries in public sector;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to form such an organisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) There is no organisation at the All-India level to look after the interests of forest-based industries in the public sector. Several State Governments have, however, set up Forest Development Corporations for the development and utilisation of forest based raw materials.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशनरों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

*753. श्री युवराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से पेंशन पाने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशनरों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उन्हें उक्त सुविधाएं कब से उपलब्ध होंगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान्। नवम्बर, 1974 में राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके आश्रितों को विशेषकर उनसे जो केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों से

पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, व्यापक चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। दिसम्बर, 1975 में यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके आश्रितों को आमदनी अथवा कोई अन्य शर्त लगाये बिना निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान की जाय। सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने के बारे में कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं दी गई थी।

Survey of Satellite Service of Television in States

*759. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey regarding the utility of Satellite service of television is being conducted in the States where this service has been introduced; and

(b) whether a proposal for extending the duration and range of this service is also under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Space Application Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation was entrusted the evaluation of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). Its report is awaited.

(b) It was decided that on the conclusion of SITE, continuity of television programme be provided to about 40 per cent of the villages in 6 States exposed to the SITE. For this purpose, 6 terrestrial transmitters, one each in Andhra Pradesh (at Hyderabad), Bihar (at Musaffarpur), Karnataka (at Gulbarga), Madhya Pradesh (at Raipur), Orissa (at Sambalpur) and Rajasthan (at Jaipur) are provided. Those at Raipur and Jaipur are already commissioned. The remaining 4 are expected to be commissioned before the end of the year.

American Fishing vessel found sinking near Camotra Island

*760. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 8th July, 1977 one American fishing vessel was found sinking near Camotra Island where there is a sub-base of Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that foreign fishing vessels are frequently visiting the coasts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and whether Government apprehend any ulterior motive behind it; and

(d) how many such vessels are confiscated during the last three years and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At times foreign fishing vessels are sighted in our territorial waters in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These have been found to have entered our water mostly under distress without any ulterior motive.

(d) Two foreign fishing vessels have been captured and confiscated during the last three years. An appeal against the confiscation of one of these vessels is pending in the Calcutta High Court.

Creation of Higher Posts in Doordarshan during Emergency

*761. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several higher posts were created in Doordarshan during Emergency;

(b) whether at the same time the claim of staff artistes category for promotions was completely ignored on the pretext of new structure;

(c) whether several higher posts were created to absorb certain regular categories of Doordarshan; and

(d) if so, the full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d). On separation of television from All India Radio with effect from 1st April, 1976, the Directorate General of Doordarshan was set-up as an independent organisation. This necessitated creation of a number of posts of different categories for the headquarters' office. Some posts were also created for Central Purchase and Stores Office, Commercial Service, various Doordarshan Kendras and for the SITE continuity programme.

There was no standard staffing pattern laid down for Doordarshan Kendras. The posts sanctioned before and during the emergency were, therefore, on *ad hoc* basis. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has since formulated a staffing pattern for the Doordarshan Kendras, which has been accepted by Government and is in the process of implementation.

It is incorrect that the claim of staff artistes for promotion was completely ignored. Taking note of inadequate promotion prospects, the Staff Inspection Unit has recommended the introduction of selection grades for areas which have little promotion prospects. This will be taken into consideration when implementing the approved staffing pattern.

Broadcast of Programme 'Yuv Vani' from A.I.R.

*762. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government evaluate periodically the programmes broadcast on A.I.R. in the special series of programmes entitled "Yuv Vani";

(b) if so, how and when; and

(c) the broad findings of such an evaluation, and the changes and improvements effected as a result?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Audience Research Unit of A.I.R. conducts field surveys to evaluate these and other programmes in accordance with the priorities determined every year. There is no fixed periodicity for carrying out these surveys.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The broad findings of the various studies conducted for 'Yuva Vani' at different centres indicated that:

(i) There was good listening to Yuva Vani programmes at different places with an average of about 34% of regular and frequent listening taken together.

- (ii) Yuva Vani programmes have helped a large section of youth in gaining additional knowledge and in knowing the views of other youth. On the other hand, their high expectations from this programme in terms of education, training, vocational guidance and providing them with a suitable platform for their participation and free expression of views were fulfilled only to a limited extent.
- (iii) Divergent views were expressed in respect of 'entertainment' component of this programme. At some places like Ahmedabad, Delhi and Calcutta, majority of the listeners found these programmes to be entertaining while at places like Madras and Bangalore lesser proportion of listeners found it so.
- (iv) By and large, the listeners were in favour of continuing the programme.

As regards changes and improvements effected in the programmes as a result of the findings of the evaluation, the findings do not call for any major change in the Yuva Vani programme. However, suggestions received from time to time are kept in view, subject to their feasibility when framing future programmes.

Shifting of Offices of Hindustan Paper Corporation of India

*763. SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offices of the Hindustan Paper Corporation of India have been shifted from Delhi to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the date on which the offices were shifted and reasons therefor;

(c) whether an assurance was given by the then Minister of Industry during the year 1974 and 1975 that the offices of the Hindustan Paper Corporation will not be shifted; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances under which the offices were shifted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

(a) The following divisions of the Hin-

dustan Paper Corporation have been shifted from Delhi to Calcutta:

1. Project Implementation & Engineering Division
2. Purchase Division
3. Sales Division
4. Finance and Accounts Division.

(b) the shifting took place during the months of April to June, 1976. In accordance with the general policy of Government, no new offices of the Central Government or Semi-Government organisations (including public sector enterprises) were to be established in Delhi without express approval of Government. Even at the initial stage of setting up the Hindustan Paper Corporation, Government had decided that while the Corporation would be in Delhi in its formative stages, the Head Office would be moved to an appropriate place other than Delhi (or its neighbourhood) later. The Board of Directors of the Hindustan Paper Corporation had examined the question of a suitable location for the Head quarters of the Corporation in February, 1975. The following factors were then taken into account:

- (1) The major projects of the Corporation viz. the Nagaland Project and the Nowgong & Cachar Projects were being taken up in the North-Eastern Region.
- (2) The important equipment and machinery manufacturers and a major part of the engineering industry on which the machinery manufacturers and the Hindustan Paper Corporation had to depend for fabrication of structural work were also located in the Calcutta area.
- (3) The marketing centre for the entire output of the Nowgong, Cachar and Nagaland Paper Mills would be from Calcutta and it was necessary to concentrate the sales activity in this area.

In view of the above, the Board decided in February 1975 that it would be advantageous to shift the headquarters of the Hindustan Paper Corporation to Calcutta. The recommendation of the Board of Directors was considered by the Government which, after taking into account all the relevant factors including those listed above, decided that some of the substantive divisions of the H.P.C. should be shifted to Calcutta. The Board of Directors of the Corporation would have to decide on the question of shifting the remaining Divisions also in due course.

(c) No Sir, the then Minister of Industry had only stated that the matter was under consideration.

(d) As the decision was taken by the Government in the interest of efficient implementation of the various projects, the question of any enquiry does not arise.

Substitution of Furnace Oil with Coal

*764. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of textile mills to substitute furnace oil with coal have not made any progress;

(b) reasons for the slow progress in oil substitution; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto and efforts being made to ensure speedy substitution of oil with coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) With the increase in production of coal and the easy availability of rail movement facilities, some progress has been achieved in the substitution of furnace oil by coal in the textile industry. In 1975-76, four mills had switched over from furnace oil to coal and in 1976-77 this number rose to 14.

(b) The rate of progress of switch over from furnace oil to coal has been somewhat slow owing to the following factors:

- (i) Laws relating to atmospheric pollution.
- (ii) The substantial investment required for change over to mechanical firing and installation of dust collection devices to keep air pollution within permissible levels.
- (iii) The long delivery period for equipment required for conversion and for new coal-fired boilers.
- (iv) The lack of space for storage of coal by textile mills located in congested areas.
- (v) The need to find outlets for the consumption of surplus LSHS, particularly in Western India.

(c) The following steps have been undertaken to remove the constraints encountered in substitution of furnace oil by coal:

(1) At the request of the Department of Coal a Working Group has been set up by Government of Maharashtra to carry out a detailed examination of the permissible levels of atmospheric pollution.

(2) Data has been collected on the requirement of funds for switch over of boilers from fuel oil to coal and the matter is being taken up with the financial institutions in order to make funds available to units willing to convert to coal.

(3) A scheme has been drawn up for operation of suitable coal dumps in the vicinity of textiles mills to overcome the problems of shortage of storage space.

(4) Attempts are being made to identify the engineering firms who would be in a position to undertake the conversion of boilers from oil firing to coal firing on a turn-key basis.

Survey for Development of Industries in Assam

*765. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to accord priority to the development of industries in the backward and tribal (plains & hills) areas of Assam; and

(b) whether the State Government has sent any recommendation about issuing licences and letters of intent for setting up industries in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Yes Sir. Industrial potentiality surveys of areas of Assam have been conducted by various organisations e.g. Small Industries Development Organisation, Industrial Development Bank of India, National Industrial Development Corporation, etc.

(b) The State Government recommended 68 cases for issue of licences and letters of intent for setting up industries in backward and tribal areas in Assam since 1970 to 1977 (upto June).

भोपाल-नागपुर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

*766. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या नौबहन धीर परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि भोपाल-नागपुर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का कार्य, जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी थी, कब तक पूरा होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सड़क का कुछ भाग मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में शामिल हैं जबकि शेष भाग राज्य राजमार्ग है । नागपुर और भोपाल के बीच कोई सीधा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है ।

Hoganakkal and Bilugunda Hydro-Electric Projects in Tamil Nadu

*767. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Hoganakkal and Bilugunda Hydro-Electric Projects to meet the deficit in Tamil Nadu power supply; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). A revised project report on the Hoganakkal Hydro-electric Project was received from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in 1964. Since inter-State issues as between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka pertaining to water availability, sharing of benefits and costs etc. were involved and these had not been satisfactorily resolved, the technical examination of the project could not be proceeded with. No scheme report in regard to the Bilugunda Hydro-electric Project has been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

The various hydro and thermal projects which are presently under execution in the Southern Region will, on completion, augment significantly the availability of power in the Region including Tamil Nadu.

Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project

*768. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the scheduled time for completion of the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project;

(b) whether financial assistance is being sought from Kuwait for completion of the project; and

(c) financial assistance of Central Government have made for completion of the project as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project envisages installation of 910 MW (6x135+2x50MW) of generating capacity. Taking into account the present progress of the work, the first Unit of 135 MW is likely to be commissioned by October, 1978 and the second Unit by March 1979.

(b) and (c) A loan agreement was entered into with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for a loan equivalent to Rs. 45 crores for the Project.

The Project is being executed as part of the State Plan and an outlay of Rs. 41 crores has been earmarked for this Project in the Annual Plan for 1977-78.

Investigation into Alleged Assault on Shri Sanjay Gandhi

*769. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 522 on the 15th June, 1977 regarding investigation into alleged assault on Shri Sanjay Gandhi and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the alleged assault on Shri Sanjay Gandhi on March 14, 1977 has been completed; and

(b) if so, the upshot thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kothari Committee Recommendations

*770. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the scheme of the Kothari Committee in regard to recruitment to I.A.S. and other Class I Central Services; and

(b) what are its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gist of the main recommendations of the Kothari Committee is given in paragraph 9 of the 26th Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976. Copies of the Union Public Service Commission's report have been placed on the Table of the House on 21st June, 1977.

Indigenous Nuclear Power Reactor

*771. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal at hand to develop a totally indigenous nuclear power reactor;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a time-bound programme for evolving an appropriate nuclear technology relevant to Indian conditions with special applications to the generation of power?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):

(a) Government's policy is to construct nuclear power reactors with maximum indigenous materials and components.

(b) Government have taken steps to develop manufacturing capability within the country for practically the entire range of materials and components required for nuclear power reactors. The participation of public and private sector industries has been successfully enlisted in this activity. Certain specialised materials and components are manufactured in the units of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(c) Heavy water moderated and cooled natural uranium-fuelled reactors of the type presently under construction are considered suitable in Indian conditions for generation of power.

Work to Rule Agitation by Technical Staff of DESU

*772. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM RAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical supervisory staff of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking resorted to work to rule agitation;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether this agitation has resulted in the frequent power shedding for 12 hours particularly in the walled city of Delhi; and

(d) the action taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has been asking for the early finalization of the Recruitment & Promotion Rules and removal of stagnation in the cadres of Technical Supervisors Grade 'A' and 'B' and in this connection their main demands are:—

(i) All Inspectors who have completed 8 years service in the grade of Rs. 300—655 should be appointed as Assistant Engineers in the scale of Rs. 450—1000 or they should be given the grade of Rs. 450—1000 if the posts are not available.

(ii) The posts of Superintendents (Technical) in the grade of Rs. 400—750 should be upgraded to the posts of Assistant Engineers in the grade of Rs. 450—1000.

(iii) All direct recruitment at the level of Assistant Engineers should be stopped.

(iv) All appointments made to the posts of Assistant Engineers during last three years should be quashed.

(c) The agitation has resulted in delays in restoration of power supply after a break down. The situation has further been aggravated due to heavy rains during July, this year.

(d) Every effort is being made by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to ensure continuity of electricity supply as far as possible. Negotiations are being held by the Delhi Administration and DESU Management to review the situation and to resolve the issues raised by the Association, through mutual discussion and agreement. Disciplinary action has also been initiated against delinquent officials. Notice has been issued through the Press on 26-7-1977 requiring Technical Supervisors and others to restore normal working within 48 hours failing which they would become liable for disciplinary action.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ग्रुप को विज्ञापन

5890. श्री राघवजी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ग्रुप को विज्ञापन न देने की नीति अपनाई गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उस नीति के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी) : (क) जी, -हां।

(ख) ऐसा कोई रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिसमें एक्सप्रेस ग्रुप के समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन बन्द करने के कारण दिए हुए हों। तब यह राजनीतिक कारणों से किया गया था। इसको तत्कालीन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री की स्वीकृति प्राप्त थी।

निर्यातोंमुखी उद्योगों को अपने विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना की अनुमति दिया जाना

5891. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कुछ चुन हुए निर्यातोंमुखी उद्योगों को अपने उपयोग के लिए विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने की अनुमति देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और 1975-76 के दौरान ऐसे उद्योगों के लिए इस प्रकार के संयंत्र लगाने हेतु आयात करने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा स्वीकृत की गई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) उद्योगों को सामान्यतया चपटिव विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। तथापि, जिन उद्योगों में प्रोसेस स्टीम अपेक्षित होती है, अथवा जहां ऊष्मा अपशिष्ट उत्पाद के रूप में उपलब्ध होती है, वहां समस्त ऊर्जा के पहलू के आधार पर ऐसे उद्योगों में विद्युत उत्पादन की सुविधाओं की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। अवलम्ब रूप में विदेशी डीजल विद्युत उत्पादन सेट स्थापित करने की अनुमति भी उद्योगों को दी जाती है

(ख) वर्ष 1974 के दौरान हुई विद्युत की भारी कमी को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने उन वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को, जिन्हें उत्पादन के प्रयास को जारी रखने के लिए ऐसे अवलम्ब रूप साधन की आवश्यकता होती है, डीजल विद्युत उत्पादन सेट के आयात के लिए सुविधा प्रदान करने का निर्णय लिया था। यह भी बताया गया था कि अवलम्ब रूप डीजल सेटों के आयात की अनुमति मुख्यतः उद्योगों में ऐसे निर्मित प्रवण यूनिटों को दी जाएगी जिनमें विद्युत की लागत कुल उत्पादन लागत का अपेक्षाकृत बहुत छोटा भाग होती है अथवा जहां विद्युत में गतिरोधों अथवा बिजली बन्द होने के परिणाम स्वरूप अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएं उत्पादित करने वाले उद्योगों में, उत्पादन में भारी हानि होती है। इस सुविधा के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक यूनिटों को और से आयात के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिसम्बर, 1974 से 30-6-1975 तक मांगे गए थे। 30-6-1975 मांगों के बाद आयात लाइसेंस देने के लिए किसी आवेदन पर विचार नहीं किया गया। यह स्थिति अभी भी बनी है। दिसम्बर, 1974 तथा जून, 1975 के बीच प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों के सिलसिले में, लगभग 19.90 करोड़ रुपये के आयात की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ;

Export of Auto-Tyres

5892. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3328 on 13th July, 1977 regarding production of tyres and state:

(a) the total value of tyres produced by different Automobile Tyre firms during last three years; and

(b) total quantity of tyres exported and the foreign exchange earned by these firms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) The total value of automobile tyres produced by different automobile tyre firms during the last three years is given below :

Year	Value of production (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	35777.07
1975-76	36441.60
1976-77	42729.52

(b) The quantum and value of automobile tyres exported during the three years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below:

Year	Quantity (in '000 nos)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	275	855.22
1975-76	273.4	689.12
1976-77 April-December	344.7	1222.22

Chain-Snatching Cases in Delhi

5893. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of chain-snatching in Delhi from 25th May, 1977 to date; and

(b) steps taken by the Government to check same?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) There were 45 cases of chain-snatching during the period from 25th May, 1977 to 21st July, 1977.

(b) Patrolling has been intensified and wireless fitted vans and motor cycles have been detailed for patrolling in the affected areas. Surveillance has been tightened and preventive action under the Cr. P.C. and Bombay Police Act has been taken against the undesirable elements. Meetings have been held with the leaders of various localities to create confidence and to seek their co-operation in curbing crime. The cases of important nature are being investigated by the special staff.

Derogatory References in Punjabi Books.

5894. SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the books "Shri Guru Parth Prakash" by Gyani Gyan Singh reprinted and published by the Language Department of Punjab Government and "Nagli Sikh Prabodh" published by Singh Sabha Shatabdi Committee, both in Gurumukhi, contain disrespectful and derogatory references to several Religious Heads of Religions and Religious communities;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to stop further circulation and sale of these books; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue directions to State Governments not to publish books containing such derogatory references in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) to (c) : According to available information the book entitled "Shri Guru Parth Prakash" written by Gyani Gyan Singh was first published in 1890. The latest edition of the book with explanatory notes written by Singh Sahab Giani Kirpal Singh, Head priest of the Golden Temple, Amritsar has been published in 1976.

The book entitled "Nagli Sikh Prabodh" was originally published more than seventy years ago. Its latest edition has been brought out by Singh Sabha Shatabdi Committee.

No complaint has been received regarding any disrespectful or derogatory references in these books towards other religions/herds of religious/religious communities. Appropriate action will be taken if and when any such complaint is received.

Rehabilitation of war Widows in Himachal Pradesh

5895. SHRI DURGACHAND : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of war widows in each district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) what are the details of the scheme for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The

statistics are as follows :—

District	No. of War widows
Bilaspur	44
Chamba	16
Mandi	51
Kangra	204
Sirmur	6
Kinnaur	2
Una	50
Hamirpur	98
Simla	9
Solan	14
Kulu	3
Total	497

(b) In the wake of the December, 1971 conflict with Pakistan, a series of measures were taken to extend various benefits and facilities to the war bereaved families, particularly to the war widows. The most significant part of the comprehensive rehabilitation scheme is the liberalised pension scheme under which the widow (or nominated heir) of a JCO/Other Rank killed in action, continues to receive the pay drawn by the deceased at the time of his death. An officer's widow receives

pension at 3/4th of the basic pay last drawn by the officer, upto the deemed date of his retirement or for a period of 7 years, whichever is later. Thereafter the special family pension is payable at the rate of the normal retiring pension of the rank held by the officer at the time of his death. With the special family pension at the latter rate, children allowance at the rate of Rs. 100/- p. m. per child, upto the age of 23 years will also be payable, subject to certain ceiling limits. These benefits have also been extended to the casualties of the conflicts earlier to 1971 but these are admissible from 1-2-1972.

Widows remarrying deceased husband's real brothers continue to be eligible for the liberalised rate of pension; in other cases of re-marriage, the widows are given a pension equal in amount to the ordinary family pension, as though the servicemen had died in normal circumstances.

Other re-habilitation measures are as under :—

(i) consideration for employment in Class III/IV posts upto two members of the family of the deceased without having to register with Employment Exchange;

(ii) The Himachal Pradesh Defence Security Relief Fund has sanctioned the construction of a Sainik Widows Home at Palampur in Kangra District; and

(iii) 42 Cutting-Cum-Tailoring and Embroidery Centres have been opened for imparting training (for these widows and other destitutes.)

(iv) Free education upto 1st Degree level.

(v) Allotment of uncultivated land at concessional rates.

(vi) Priority in grant of Housing loans.

(vii) Ex-gratia grant ranging from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- depending on the rank of deceased in addition to the other terminal benefits.

हिन्दुस्तान प्रत्युत्थान कारपोरेशन को
बिजली की सप्लाई

5896. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान अल्यूमिनियम कार्पोरेशन (हिन्दालको) को बिजली सप्लाई में कटौती करके बिजली की सप्लाई 85 मेघावाट से 10 मेघावाट कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या इसे सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दर में भी वृद्धि कर दी गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के 2 जून, 1977 के एक आदेश के अनुसार, हिन्दालको को 85 मेघावाट को सामान्य सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई थी किन्तु कम्पनी की 60 मेघावाट तक की अवलम्ब रूप तथा आपाती सहायता रूप सप्लाई लेने की अनुमति थी। 60 मेघावाट तक बिजली लेने के प्राधिकार के स्थान पर कम्पनी को स्टैंडबाई और इमर्जेंसी एग्रोमेंट के अन्तर्गत वास्तव में केवल 10 मेघावाट बिजली लेने की ही अनुमति दी गई। परन्तु हिन्दालको के केप्टिव विद्युत केन्द्र रेणुसागर विद्युत केन्द्र की 60 मेघावाट की एक यूनिट अनुरक्षण के लिए बन्द हो जाने के फलस्वरूप, कम्पनी को अवलम्ब रूप 60 मेघावाट बिजली लेने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। हिन्दाल को को दी जा रही अवलम्ब रूप तथा आपाती सप्लाई का विद्युत शुल्क बिजली की सामान्य सप्लाई की दर से अधिक है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों से प्रति दिन लाभ और हानि

5897. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की प्रत्येक बस से औसत दैनिक आय कितनी होती है और बेकार पड़ी बसों से प्रतिदिन कितनी हानि हो रही है ; और

(ख) बसों की मरम्मत कराने, उन के रख-रखाव और उनके लिए पुर्जों उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और बसों की मरम्मत करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ताकि वे ठीक होकर चलने लगें।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जून, 1977 में दैनिक औसतन आय प्रति बस 377 रु० थी। मरम्मत के लिए खड़ी बसों के कारण हुई हानि के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं निकाले गए हैं।

(ख) मरम्मत के लिए खड़ी बसों के लिए अपेक्षित फालतू पुर्जों और अन्य सामान की शीघ्र खरीद के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं। 1-7-77 के अनुसार बड़ी-बड़ी मरम्मतों के लिए 468 बसें खड़ी थीं। इनमें से दिसम्बर, 1977 के अन्त तक कम से कम 320 बसों की मरम्मत सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम से कहा गया है।

भारतीय वायु सेना के पदों के लिये अंग्रेजी की योग्यता

5898. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा :

डा० रामजी सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेना के पदों के लिए आवेदन करने वाले उम्मीदवारों लिए अंग्रेजी की कितनी न्यूनतम योग्यता निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या साक्षात्कार के समय उम्मीदवार के लिए अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है अथवा वह चाहे तो हिन्दी में भी उत्तर दे सकता है ;

(ग) क्या अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्तियों में उन उम्मीदवारों की अपेक्षा कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाती है

जिन्हें हिन्दी अथवा उर्दू का अच्छा ज्ञान है, परन्तु जो अच्छी अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल पाते; और

(घ) सरकार अंग्रेजी को महत्व और प्राथमिकता देकर उन राज्यों के व्यक्तियों के साथ किस प्रकार न्याय कर रही है, जहां उच्च शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अंग्रेजी शिक्षा-माध्यम वाले उम्मीदवारों की तुलना में उनका अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान कम होता है?

रक्षा-मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) वायु सेना में चयन/भर्ती के लिए अंग्रेजी की कोई न्यूनतम अर्हता निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। केवल न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं।

(ख) साक्षात्कार के समय उम्मीदवार के लिए अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देना अनिवार्य नहीं है यदि उम्मीदवार चाहें तो वे हिन्दी में उत्तर दे सकते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। चयन/भर्ती करते समय उम्मीदवार की अंग्रेजी पर बल न देकर, जिस ब्रांच/ट्रेड के लिए चयन/भर्ती की जानी है, उसके लिए अपेक्षित गणित, विज्ञान, इंजीनियरी और सामान्य ज्ञान आदि में उनकी दक्षता पर बल दिया जाता है।

D. T. C. Buses on Route No. 320

5899. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the convenience of office going people buses on route No. 320 were started from Shakarpur to Central Secretariat in the morning at 8.15, 8.30, 9.15 and 9.30 A.M.

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that recently so many trip have been missed in the morning;

(c) if so, number of days on which buses from route No. 320 starting from Shakarpur missed trips during the months of May and June, 1977; and

(d) steps taken/being taken to keep to schedule and also increase one way trip from Shakarpur in view of heavy rush of office going people?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) For the convenience of those working in the Central Sectt. complex, four single trips have been provided at 08.15, 08.35, 09.15 and 09.35 hrs. from Shakarpur on route No. 320.

(b) and (c): The information is given below:—

Time of trips	Days on which trips were missed	
	May-77	June-77
08.15	2 days	9 days
08.35	2 days	11 days
09.15	2 days	9 days
09.35	1 day	9 days

(d) The position has since improved. In the first 20 days of July, 1977 only six trips were missed. There is no proposal at present to provide any extra-special trip from Shakarpur as the existing services are considered adequate.

भागलपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में अंगिका भाषा

5900. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के प्रसारणों में अंगिका भाषा को उसी प्रकार स्थान न देने के क्या कारण हैं जिस प्रकार दरभंगा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में मैथिली को प्राप्त है, जबकि भागलपुर क्षेत्र की भाषा अंगिका है :

(ख) विभिन्न भाषाओं के सम्पूर्ण प्रसारण में प्रत्येक भाषा को कितना रुपया दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) दरभंगा केन्द्र की अपेक्षा भागलपुर केन्द्र को कम समय दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि दरभंगा केन्द्र बाद में खुला था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) भागलपुर केन्द्र में 10 किलोवाट का मीडियमवेव ट्रांसमीटर है। इसके सेवा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत बिहार के 5 जिले अर्थात् भागलपुर, मधेरी, पूर्णिया, सहरसा और संताल परगणा आते हैं जिनकी जनगणना के अनुसार कुल जनसंख्या 1,54,62,751 है। अंगिका छोटी वाली है और यह केवल 4,23,502 लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है जो भागलपुर केन्द्र के सेवा क्षेत्र की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग 2.7 प्रतिशत है। दरभंगा रेडियो स्टेशन के सेवा क्षेत्र में जो क्षेत्र आता है उसमें मैथिली एक प्रमुख भाषा है जो 61,21,000 लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है। मैथिली में विकसित साहित्य है और यह साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है। यह बिहार के कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में भी पढ़ाई जाता है। अतः भागलपुर रेडियो स्टेशन पर अंगिका को वही स्थान देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता जो दरभंगा रेडियो स्टेशन पर मैथिली को दिया जाता है।

(ख) सूचना आकाशवाणी, भागलपुर से एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) भागलपुर से प्रेषण की अवधि दरभंगा से प्रेषण की अवधि से 40 मिनट से 1 घंटा 35 मिनट तक कम है। यह इसलिए है क्योंकि भागलपुर केवल महायक केन्द्र ही है, जबकि दरभंगा आकाशवाणी का एक पूर्ण-रूपेण केन्द्र है।

“रसाटी-भरवाह” जाति को पिछड़ी जाति घोषित किया जाना

5901. श्री चौधरी मोतीभाई आर. ० : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र मंडल के अनेक जिलों में रसाटी जाति के लोगों को पिछड़ी जाति घोषित किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार संपूर्ण गुजरात में “रसाटी भरवाह” जाति को पिछड़ी जाति घोषित करने का है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची के अलावा पिछड़ी जातियों की कोई सूची नहीं रख रही है। गुजरात सरकार ने भी पिछड़ी जातियों की अभी तक कोई सूची नहीं तैयार की है।

Handicaps of unrecognised scheduled tribes population due to area restriction

5902. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unrecognised Scheduled Tribes population, has suffered heavily in education, economic and political spheres because of area restriction for the last so many years ;

(b) whether the tribal welfare schemes prepared by the previous Government could not play a satisfactory role by including the tribals who reside outside the Scheduled Areas ; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill to that effect and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The tribal welfare schemes are intended for the persons who have been declared as scheduled Tribes. So long as such persons were not declared such, they were not entitled to receive the benefits of the tribal welfare scheme. With the coming into force of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 on the 27th July 1977, areas restrictions have been generally removed within a State or Union Territory for the various scheduled Tribes. Now the members of Scheduled tribes throughout a State or U.T. will be eligible for all benefits of economic & educational programmes.

गुजराती फिल्मों का निर्माण

5903. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी गुजराती फिल्मों का निर्माण किया गया है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने गुजराती फिल्मों की सहायता करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवानी) : (क) फिल्मों का निर्माण निजी क्षेत्र में है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्मित गुजराती फिल्मों की संख्या के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा 48 गुजराती फिल्में—1974 में 7, 1975 में 12, और 1976 में 29—प्रमाणीकृत की गई हैं।

(ख) अच्छे स्तर की फिल्में बनाने के लिए सहायता देने के लिए सरकार ने फिल्म वित्त निगम स्थापित किया हुआ है। निगम, भाषा का विचार किए बिना सभी भागों की अच्छी फिल्मों के लिए ऋण देता है। जून, 1977 के अन्त तक निगम ने गुजराती भाषा की 5 फीचर फिल्मों और 9 डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों को ऋण दिए हैं।

कोटा, राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

5904. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का है जो कि राजस्थान के प्रमुख औद्योगिक नगर के रूप में विकसित हुआ है और हाड़ोती साहित्य तथा कला का केन्द्र है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कृष्ण आडवानी) : (क) कोटा में रेडियो

स्टेशन स्थापित करने का फिक्काल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Road Bridge on Agra-Bombay National Highway

5905. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Progress of repairing re-construction of Road Bridge on Agra-Bombay National Highway at Chambal River (near Dholpur) ;

(b) how much period will be taken to complete it ; and

(c) what will be the amount of expenditure on its completion ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The work of sub-soil investigations has been completed. Three arches on Dholpur side have been dismantled. Out of the 7 new foundations, work on 3 foundations has been completed, while on the 4th, it is nearing completion. At present the work has been suspended due to floods but will be resumed as soon as the monsoon season is over. The work of grouting the rock under open foundations 1 to 13 and under the existing foundation No. 22 has also been taken in hand.

(b) Unless some extraordinary difficulties supervene the work is expected to be completed by December 1978.

(c) About Rs. 29700 lakhs.

Prime Minister's visit to Amritsar

5906. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently visited Amritsar by train ; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for the journey and the security arrangements and the cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

selection for the post of Assistant Station Director through UPSC

5907. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3324 on 13th July, 1977 regarding selection for the post of Assistant Station Director through U.P.S.C. and state :—

(a) the names and the Division secured by the five persons mentioned in their graduation ;

(b) whether the minimum educational qualifications for the post of Assistant Station Director is B.A. (2nd Division);

(c) if so, the grounds for relaxation to these persons in the minimum qualification ; and

(d) whether Government would like to review their cases ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRI L. K. ADVANI : (a) The following five persons are simple Graduates with the Divisions secured by them indicated against each :—

S.No.	Name	Division Secured
(1)	Shri Netra Singh Rawat	. III
(2)	Shri P. S. Rangachar	. II
(3)	Smt. A. Sivaraman	. I
(4)	Shri B. Thanmawia	. III
(5)	Shri Rattan Singh	. III

(b) The minimum educational Qualification prescribed for the post of Assistant Station Director is 'Degree of a recognised University or equivalent.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Rent for area under Army Occupation in Jammu Division of J & K

5908. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) What is the total area under the Army occupation and defence personnel Tehsil-wise, in Jammu Division of J. & K. State ;

(b) whether hundreds of landlords are not paid rent for number of years and number of such cases ; if so; whether it is under active consideration of the Ministry to make payments;

(c) whether landlords are demanding more rent which they are entitled to according to the changed circumstances; and whether it is under the active consideration of the Ministry to acquire such land

(d) whether it is also under the active consideration of the Defence Ministry to make payment for compensation to landlords whose land has since been acquired for Defence purposes, but not paid ; and

(e) if so, within what time such payment is to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The total area of private lands in Jammu Division occupied by the Army is 12883 acres. It will not be in Public interest to give the Tehsil-wise break-up.

(b) According to available information, there are 59 cases of requisitioning where payment of rent/rental compensation is held up for want of finalisation of hiring arrangements completion of requisitioning procedures. Each such case may include one or more persons. In addition, payment of compensation for 260 acres required for certain schemes is also to be finalised. The Local Military Lands and Cantonments authorities are progressing these cases.

(c) It is a fact that the landlords are demanding more rent. Increases in rent payable for requisitioned lands are to be regulated under the provisions of the J.&K. RAIP Act 1968 and as and when rental compensations are revised by the competent civil authority under the Act, requisite payments will be arranged.

In the case of hired lands rent is being paid in accordance with the hiring agreements already entered into. It is proposed to acquire gradually all lands which are required on long term basis.

(d) and (e). About 600 acres of land has already been acquired. Payment will be made as and when the award is given by the competent civil authorities prescribed under relevant legislations.

Office of CISF in Delhi

5909. SHRI B.P. KADAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the date when the office accommodation of I. G., Central Industrial Security Force was hired at Nehru Place, New Delhi and the rent per month paid therefor ;

(b) the date when actual shifting of Office from Jor Bagh to Nehru Place took place ;

(c) whether the office accommodation at Jor Bagh has been vacated and if not the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the top ranking officials of the Department still continue at Jor Bagh Office and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that substantial portion of the accommodation hired at Nehru Place is still lying unused ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) Hiring of office accommodation was done at Nehru Place on different dates between 6-9-1976 to 1-11-1976 as and when flats became available. The rental per month for the hired accommodation is Rs. 69,204.70.

(b) Shifting was begun on 20-9-76 and completed by the middle of November, 1976.

(c) and (d) : One house in Jor Bagh has been surrendered. A few senior officials and essential sections continue to function at the remaining two houses in Jor Bagh as adequate telephone facilities have not yet become available at Nehru Place.

(e) Accommodation for the senior officials and essential sections presently in Jor Bagh has been kept ready in Nehru Place and will be occupied by them as soon as a telephone facilities are made available.

Additional Emoluments to Electricity Wing Employees of N. D. M. C.

5910. SHRI BALAK RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have received various representations from the Electricity Wing employees of the NDMC seeking the enforcement of Judgement of the Division Bench of Delhi High Court 1988LS-3

quashing the resolution adopted by the NDMC with drawing 66 per cent additional emoluments allowed to the Electricity Wing employees of NDMC on the analogy of DESU employees ; and

(b) if so, action taken or contemplated to be taken to ensure the restoration of status-quo by way of granting enhanced pay scales on the analogy of DESU employees as resolved by the NDMC in January, 1974 and also held to be valid by the Delhi High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Duty hours of Delhi Police Constables

5911. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi police constables have to be on patrolling duty from 8 A.M. to 8 P. M. ; and

(b) if so, whether this 12-hour duty is in accordance with any Government order, and if not, the reasons for which 12-hour duty is taken from them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Garos, Khasis and Jaintias in Assam and Meghalaya

5912. SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a peculiarity in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 as amended, wherein the Garos, Khasis and Jaintias are recognised as Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya whereas in Assam in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup etc. they are not so recognised ;

(b) whether there are any ostensible reasons for this differential treatment among the Garos, Khasis and Jaintias per se ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider appropriate amendment to the said Constitution (Scheduled

Tribes) Order, 1950 in order to include the Garos, Khasis and Jaintias living in Assam or other States in the list of Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, the list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Meghalaya State is the same as for the autonomous districts of Assam State because Meghalaya was formerly part of autonomous districts of Assam. In these areas, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia communities are treated as Scheduled Tribes but these communities have not been specified as such in respect of the Assam State excluding the autonomous districts. The Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) B 1967 had recommended that Garo community may be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes for Plains areas of Assam. There was no such recommendation about Khasi and Jaintia communities. The question of the inclusion of the Garo community in the list of Scheduled Tribes for Plains areas in Assam will be considered when a legislation for the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is undertaken.

Crimes on Railways

5913. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been series of crimes on Railways recently such as dacoities endangering the life and property of passengers;

(b) whether such crimes occur as the local police who are under State Control failed to cooperate and Central Government feel their difficulty as law and order is a State subject; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to amend the Constitution to bring law and order on the Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. There have recently been a few incidents of dacoity and robbery on Railways.

(b) No, Sir. There is co-operation between the police and the Railway authorities for investigation of crimes on Railways.

(c) No, Sir.

Oustees of Pong Dam

5914. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENGREGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dam oustees of villages Dhameta covered upto the level of 1410 feet of the dam who were sanctioned compensation by the Pong Dam Authority on 14th October, 1975 and the number of dam oustees who actually received compensation and when;

(b) whether those dam oustees, who received compensation, have been evicted from their lands; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 896 oustees of village Dhameta were covered upto the level of 1410 feet. Of these 786 oustees had received compensation from 18-3-74 to 20-5-75.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected.

Violent Clashes among Fishermen in Goa

5915. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been several violent clashes in Goa between fishermen engaged in traditional methods of fishing and those utilizing fishing trawlers; if so, when did such incidents occur and the nature of the same;

(b) whether any representations from Government of Goa regarding these incidents have been received by Government; if so, when and the contents thereof;

(c) whether Government of Goa have submitted any proposals to settle the differences between the two classes of fishermen; if so, the nature of these proposals and when were they submitted;

(d) whether Government of Goa have taken any steps to solve the problem; if so, whether these measures provide a long term solution of the problem; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to solve the matter?

1

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have intimated that an incident of violent clash between the fishermen engaged in traditional methods of fishing and those operating the fishing trawlers, which occurred on 15-9-1976, has been reported to the police and the matter is being investigated. There have also been non-violent clashes between these two groups of fishermen on a number of occasions. Under the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Fisheries Rules, the local Government have earmarked river, creeks, canals, streams and the sea along the coast of the Union Territory upto a depth of five fathoms measured from the coast primarily for the traditional fishermen. Fishing within these areas by the mechanised boats is illegal. However, the mechanised vessels continue to operate within these areas and thereby they damage the nets of the traditional fishermen and hence the clashes. The Government of Goa, Daman & Diu have, however, not sent any representations regarding these incidents to the Central Government.

(c) to (e). In May, 1977, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu sent a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation for setting up an Enforcement Squad with two speed boats for patrolling the Goa coastal waters involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs, and a recurring cost of Rs. 1.55 lakhs. However, in view of the general clash of interest between mechanised and non-mechanised sectors, the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation have constituted a Committee to examine the question of delimiting areas of fishing of different types of boats, particularly big trawlers, so that there is no unfair competition between small mechanised boats and the country-boats. The report of the Committee is still awaited. Pending receipt of the recommendations of this Committee and in view of the high cost of maintaining an Enforcement Squad as also the possible assistance in this regard from the Coast Guard Service which is now being organised, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have not agreed to the proposal of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

In March, 1977, on an experimental basis, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu fixed a few floating barrels to demarcate five Fathoms Zone at beaches of Velsao, Utorda, Betal, Bathim,

Benaulim. Fatorda and cavellissim where these incidents of Clashes had occurred. This was done to know whether demarcating the Zone will have any effect in observing the Goa, Daman and Diu Rules regarding five Fathoms. By these temporary measures, there has been reduction in the number of such incidents. However, the barrels have been washed away during the monsoon season. The Local Government are now proposing to set up a Committee to deal with violations and to avoid occurrence of clashes among the fisherment

Posts of Draftsmen, Tracers and Ferro Printers in A.I.R. and Door-darshan

5916. **SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number of posts of Draftsmen Grade I, Grade II, Tracers, Ferro-printers lying vacant for more than six months in A.I.R. and Doordarshan;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The information is given below:

	A.I.R.	Door-darshan
Draftsman Grade I .	1	1
Draftsman Grade II.	2	Nil
Tracer	4	Nil
Ferro-printers .	1	Nil

(b) In the case of A.I.R., the posts of Draftsman Grade I and Grade II could not be filled because the All-India seniority list in these grades is not yet ready. As regards Tracers and Ferro-printers, some time was taken in following the procedure for recruitment through Employment Exchange.

In the case of Doordarshan, the post of Draftsman Grade I could not be filled due to an anomaly in the Third Commission's recommendations in respect of this post.

(c) Officers of appointment for two posts of Tracer and one post of Ferro-printer have already been issued. Efforts are being made to fill the remaining vacant posts as early as possible.

Riots in the Mazagon Docks

5917. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI PUNDALIK HARI
DANWE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on or about 14th July, there was a riot in the Mazagon Docks at Bombay.

(b) whether the Union Leaders of Magagon Dock Employees' Union were beaten by some anti-social elements in the premises of Mazagon Dock; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A riotous situation developed in the premises of Mazagon Dock on 14th July 1977, when a large number of workers belonging to the Dockyard Labour Union protested against the visit to the yard, of the office bearers of the rival Union, viz. the Mazagon Dock Employees' Union. During the course of the demonstration, there were a few incidents of manhandling and assault. A report has been lodged with the Police. The management of Mazagon Dock have also set up a Board of Enquiry.

सेना के कैंपिंग के लिये भूमि का आरक्षण

5918. श्री मही लाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ सेना के कैंपिंग के लिए भूमि आरक्षित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या वह बेकार पड़ी है और अब वह किस प्रयोजन में लाई जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वही भूमि पट्टे के आधार पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों या स्थानीय भूमि-

हीन मजदूरों को आवंटित करना चाहती है ;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए भूमि कहाँ कहाँ अधिगृहीत की गई थी ; और

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजनौर जिले की नागोना तहसील में रसूलपुर अलीद खाँ गांव के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए अतिगृहीत भूमि बहुत वर्षों से आवंटित नहीं की गई है और उस गांव के प्रभावशाली लोगों ने उस पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है और वे उस गांव के भूमिहीन मजदूरों को उस पर खेती नहीं करने दे रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन 105 स्थानों पर कैंपिंग ग्राउंड हैं उनका एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) इन 105 कैंपिंग ग्राउंडों में से 25 का सेना द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा है, 20 खाली पड़े हैं और शेष ग्राउंड कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए अस्थायी-तौर पर पट्टे पर दिये गये हैं अथवा राज्य सरकार के कब्जे में हैं या किसी के अनधिकृत कब्जे में हैं ।

(ग) जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है अस्थायी रूप से फालतू कैंपिंग ग्राउंड भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पट्टे पर दिये जाते हैं और यदि कोई भूतपूर्व सैनिक भूमि लेने को इच्छुक नहीं हो, तो वह भूमि भूमिहीन निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कृषि प्रयोजन के लिए पट्टे पर दी जाती है । सभी कैंपिंग ग्राउंड की पूरी समीक्षा की गई है । सैनिक आवश्यकताओं से स्थायी रूप से फालतू भूमि निपटान के लिए जारी आम आदेशों के अनुसार स्थायी रूप से फालतू स्थानों का निपटान किया जायेगा । इन अनुदेशों के अनुसार इस प्रकार की भूमि को सार्वजनिक नोलामी द्वारा बेचा जाना है परन्तु सरकार के निम्नलिखित पक्षों के साथ गैर-सरकारी समझौता करके नीचे दी गई

अग्रता के अनुसार उक्त भूमि की बिक्री करने पर विचार करती है :—

- (1) केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालय
- (2) राज्य सरकार
- (3) स्थानीय निकाय
- (4) शिक्षा और धर्मार्थ संस्थाएं
- (5) भूतपूर्व सैनिक

(घ) और (ङ). रक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए किसी भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा आफजलगढ़ (जिला बिजनौर) में 1951 में भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था और 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उसका अन्तिम रूप से आवंटन किया था। इस क्षेत्र में रसूलाबाद (रसूलपुर नहीं) की जमीन भी सम्मिलित है। यह बताया गया है कि इस कालोनी के कुछ क्षेत्र पर कुछ असैनिकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है। इन मामलों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियमित किया जा रहा है जो वास्तव में इनसे सम्बन्धित है।

विवरण

1. आगरा जिला

अच्छनेरा और सरन्धी ।

2. अलीगढ़ जिला

अकराबाद घोरी, सेलमपुर, सिकन्द्रा राव, बन्ना देवी, खेर और चन्दवास ।

3. इलाहाबाद जिला

पुरा मुफ्ती, बारौत, अकबरपुर, सुलाह-पुर और झोसी ।

4. अल्मोड़ा जिला

कटरामल, भुजन, मझखाली और बम-शून ।

5. बदायूं जिला

बदायूं ।

6. बस्ती जिला

कल्याणपुर ।

7. बरेली जिला

फतहगंज पूर्व, अलमपुर जफराबाद; फतहगंज पश्चिम, इन्दजागीर और भोजीपुरा ।

8. बिजनौर जिला

इस्लापुर दीपा ।

9. बुलन्दशहर जिला

सिकन्दराबाद ।

10. देहरादून जिला

कोरवा, असारोरी और जमीनपुर ।

11. एटाह जिला

एटाह और भदवास ।

12. इटावा जिला

जसवन्त नगर, बकेवार, अजीतमल, और इटावा ।

13. फैजाबाद जिला

बिकानेर ।

14. फर्रुखाबाद जिला

गुरशाहीगंज ।

15. जालौन जिला

जालौन ।

16. गोरखपुर जिला

गावा, शाहजानवा, नौतनवा और लेहरा कैम्प ।

17. झांसी जिला

खेलर, बरबा सागर, बंगरा, अम्बा बाई, स्यावरी, कचनेव, मुगरपुर, रक्शा; माधोरानी और बरोरा ।

18. कानपुर जिला

महाराजपुर सचेन्दी और चौबेपुर ।

19. लखनऊ

बखाशी का तलाब, मोहन लाल गंज, लौरेंस टरेस और हरचरणपुर कनौरा ।

20. मेनपुरी जिला

बेवार, मेनुपरी, सुल्तानगंज और विगराज ।

21. मेरठ जिला

हापुड़, उपहेरा, भोजा, खरखोदा, खेड़ा और मोरवास ।

22. मथुरा जिला

बकरपुर

23. मिर्जापुर जिला

चिल्ह और कटका का पड़ाव ।

24. मुरादाबाद जिला

गणेश घाट, काजीपुर, कुमराला और राजेहरा ।

25. मुजफ्फर नगर जिला

पुरकाजी और मुजफ्फर नगर ।

26. नैनीताल जिला

खेराना, गोरा पड़ाव, रामगढ़ रुद्रपुर किवा, पिओरा, रेस्ट कैम्प काठगोदाम, रानीबाग, राठीघाट, भवाली और त्रिवरी ।

27. पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिला

बेहरी डगोड़ा, कोटद्वार, सापर फोर्ट, जदला तल्ला और पालकोट ।

28. प्रतापगढ़ जिला

बेलाघाट और लेयाटरा ।

29. सहारनपुर जिला

सरसावा, महीपुर और अमरपुर बेगमपुर ।

30. सीतापुर जिला

मोहाली ।

31. दिहरी गढ़वाल जिला

नरेन्द्र नगर ।

32. उन्नाव जिला

उन्नाव ।

33. वाराणसी जिला

बापतपुर, रोहनिया, अलीनगर, दुमराज और सुजाबाद ।

Excise Duty on Auto Ancillaries

5919. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Automobile and Ancillary Industries Association have demanded abolition of excise duty on finished auto ancillaries in production currently around 60 per cent of the capacity and reduction in the fuel costs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) Government had received a representation from the All India Automobile and Ancillary Industries Association before the introduction of the 1977 Budget proposals, wherein they had *inter-alia* suggested abolition of excise duty on auto ancillaries and had also referred to the high fuel cost as being one of the important factors responsible for the marked decline in the manufacture and use of automobiles.

(b) The proposal relating to Central Excise and Customs were taken into account before the framing of the 1977 Budget proposals but no duty relief was considered possible.

रतलाम और कुशलगढ़ (राजस्थान) के बीच सड़क का निर्माण

5920. श्री हीरा भाई : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जिला बांसवाड़ा में रतलाम तथा कुशलगढ़ सब-डिवीजन के बीच सड़क का निर्माण आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ हुआ था तथा क्या यह अब पूरा हो गया है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त सड़क के निर्माण के लिए मंजूर की गई कुल राशि, उस पर खर्च की गई राशि और शेष राशि का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाले विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त सड़क पर तारकोल बिछाने के लिये कुछ और राशि की भी मंजूरी दी गई थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो क्या उस पर तारकोल बिछा दिया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) से (ङ). यह एक राज्य सड़क है और अतः राजस्थान सरकार मामले से सम्बन्धित है ।

वे पाठ्यक्रम जिनके लिए अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को विदेशों में भेजा जाता है

5921. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को किस प्रशिक्षण तथा शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये विदेशों में भेजा जाता है और उनको कितनी छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छात्रवृत्तियों पर विदेशों को भेजे गये ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि की छात्रवृत्ति दी गई है ; और

(ग) किन पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये उन्हें विदेशों की भेजा गया तथा उनमें से कितने विद्यार्थी अपना पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करके वापस भारत आ गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह):(क) से
(ग) : अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-

जातियों इत्यादि के विद्यार्थियों के लिये राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपार छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अधीन छात्रों को अधिमानतः इजीयनरिंग, टेक्नोलाजी, चिकित्सा, कृषि तथा विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में उच्चतर अध्ययनों के लिये यू०के०, यू०एस० ए० और कनाडा भेजा जाता है। प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को दी गई छात्रवृत्ति की दर यू०के० में 1300 पौंड और अमेरिका तथा कनाडा में 3,000 डालर वार्षिक है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दोनों तरफ की हवाई यात्रा, पुस्तकों, शुल्क इत्यादि का सारा खर्च भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। इस योजना के अधीन गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान 36 छात्र उच्चतर अध्ययनों के लिये विदेश भेजे गये थे। इन 36 छात्रों में 6 छात्र अब तक अपने पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करने के बाद भारत लौट आये हैं और 2 छात्र अपने पाठ्यक्रम पूरे किया बिना लौट आये हैं।

Change in DTC Route from Talkatora Road to Church Road

5922. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that led the D.T.C. to change the route of various buses from Talkatora Road to Church Road during the Emergency;

(b) whether Government are aware that this change has put thousands of commuters to immense hardships; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to redivert the changed route via Talkatora Road, alongwith the restoration of Rakabganj bus-stop?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The diversion, via North Avenue and Church Road, of the services coming from and going to West Delhi was part of a plan formulated in pursuance of the decisions of the House Committee of Lok Sabha. The basic purpose of the plan was to reduce traffic hazards at the junction of Talkatora Road and Pt. Pant Merg, facilitate the safe movement

of Members of Parliament to and from Parliament House Estate and to improve circulation of traffic around Parliament House.

(b) As a result of the diversion, the walking distance has somewhat increased, for those commuters.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Expenditure on T.A. & D.A. in the National Remote Sensing Agency

5923. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on T.A. & D.A. in the National Remote Sensing Agency (an agency under the Department of Science and Technology) is much more than the total salary of staff and officers of NRSA; and

(b) if so, facts and reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड को हुई हानि

5924. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 को अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड; लखनऊ, ने कितनी हानि दिखाई है;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित स्कूटर अपनी घटिया किस्म के कारण बाजार में नहीं बिक रहे हैं; और

(ग) विजय स्कूटर्स का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस) :

(क) स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड को वर्ष 1975-76 में मूल्यह्रास के पूर्व 2.30 करोड़ रुपये और मूल्यह्रास के पश्चात 3.28 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ख) और (ग). एक विशेष ब्रान्ड को छोड़कर अन्य स्कूटरों की मांग में सामान्य रूप से मंदी आई है। स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा वितरण तन्त्र में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। स्कूटरों के प्रत्याशित ग्राहकों को बैंकों से सरल ऋण देने की बात पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। यह भी सच है कि स्कूटरों की क्वालिटी के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं। देश में संचालन स्थिति के अनुकूल वाहन में उपयुक्त डिजाइन सुधार भी किया जा रहा है।

Coca Cola Export Corporation

5925. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2648 on the 6th July, 1977 regarding Coca Cola Export Corporation and state:

(a) whether remittance, import licence etc. should not exceed 80 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether this restriction is to be applied on cash basis or on accrual basis?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remittance facilities will be calculating on Cash Basis. For the calculation of remittances each year, the accounting of the value of exports will be on Cash Basis instead of Accrual Basis.

Scholarships offered to S.C. Students in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu

5926. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of scholarships offered

to students from Scheduled Castes in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu are inadequate and also not disbursed in time; and

(b) the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The state Government has been asked to furnish the information, which, on receipt, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation of Items for small scale Sector

5927. **SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the policy for the reservation of items in small scale industries;

(b) number of new items reserved during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any machinery to review the retention of old items on reserve list and duration and how many items have been reviewed so far; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a Secretariat for the above purpose, if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The policy for the reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector helps in achieving decentralisation of production of items which are technically and economically viable to be produced on small scale and in encouraging new entrepreneurs.

(b) During the last three years, three new items have been added to the previous list of 177 items. Notification on two additional new items is under issue.

(c) Yes, Sir Small Industries Development Organisation has a programme of undertaking studies on industries which are reserved for the small scale Industries. Studies in respect of 112 reserved industries have so far been completed. Out of these, 26 reports have been considered by the Standing Committee for reserved industries, which has been set up under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices by the Ministry of Industry.

(d) No, Sir.

Qualification for Recruitment to Central Government Service

5928. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person who has passed the matriculation examination in only English after passing the Proficiency examination in Sanskrit (Prajana) of Punjab University is equivalent to matriculation examination recognised by Government of India for the purpose of recruitment in the Government of India and allied Departments and not a person who has passed only English examination after passing in Proficiency in Hindi (Rattan) examination of the Punjab;

(b) if so, reasons for this anomalous situation; and

(c) whether Government purposes recognised this also as equivalent of full matriculation with a view to encourage the bearings of and enhance the prestige of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to a decision taken by the Government in 1958, persons who pass Matriculation examination in only English after passing the proficiency examination in Sanskrit (Prajana) of Punjab University are not to be treated as eligible for government jobs for which Matriculation is the minimum prescribed qualification. However, because of an entry in a printed government publication to the effect that such a qualification is equivalent to matriculation, continuing apparently through inadvertence, it is possible that some of the departments making their own recruitments otherwise than through the UPSC might have recruited persons with such qualifications. Instructions are being issued to rectify the mistake.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to recognise either of the two qualifications mentioned in Part (a) above as equivalent to Matriculation.

Construction of Baliapatnam Bridge in Kerala

5929. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of Baliapatnam Bridge, Cannanore (Dist.) in Kerala was temporarily stopped few

months back due to some technical difficulties; and

(b) whether it will be completed in 1977 itself?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The work is expected to be completed by May, 1979.

Schemes for reserving posts for Ex-servicemen

5930. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4122 on 20th July, 1977 and state :

(a) whether majority of State Governments have introduced schemes for reserving posts for ex-servicemen ;

(b) whether Central Government would persuade the remaining Governments namely, Kerala, Assam and Meghalaya also to adopt such schemes;

(c) whether steps would be taken to remove the disparities in the percentage between the State Government Schemes; and

(d) whether a uniform scale of not less than 20 p.c. would be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Majority of State Governments have introduced schemes for reserving posts for ex-servicemen in State Govt. Services. An attempt has been made to persuade the Governments of Kerala, Assam and Meghalaya to introduce such schemes. The Kerala Government have expressed their inability to accede to the request, as there is no scope for such reservations as all the existing reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc., taken together exceed the maximum permissible limit, namely 50%. The Assam Government have not yet responded and they are being reminded. The Government of Meghalaya sent an interim reply stating that the matter is under their consideration. No final reply has been received from that Government and they are being reminded.

A suggestion was made in August, 1976, to the State Governments that they should make the following reservations

in favour of ex-servicemen in State Government Departments :—

Class I & II	.	.	5 %
Class III	.	.	10 %
Class IV	.	.	20 %

The response from the State Governments to this suggestion has not been encouraging. In view of this as also the fact that even in the Central Government, the reservation of 20% applies only to Class IV posts, it is not possible to suggest uniform reservation of not less than 20% for all posts under the State Governments. The question of improving the existing reservations will, however, be further pursued with the State Governments.

Teacher tortured in Kingsway Camp Police Station, Delhi

5931. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Harnam Singh, an old retired teacher was tortured to death while in the custody of the Kingsway Camp Police Station, Delhi ;

(b) whether the S.D.M. Shri Padmanabhan has given his categorical findings in July, 1976 that it is a prima facie case of murder and has not been taken up for prosecution because of the involvement of high officials of the Delhi Administration;

(c) whether this case of torture to death by the police was prominently published in the Indian Express, dated the 23rd April, 1977, Daily Pratap (a National Urdu daily) on the 26th April, 1977 and the 2nd June, 1977, Morning Echo on the 22nd April, 1977 and other papers also; and

(d) if so, the details of this case and the reasons why no action has been taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). A magisterial enquiry was held by a S.D.M. against S.H.O. Kingsway Camp u/s 16, 38(i)(d) of the Punjab Police Rules regarding the death of Shri

Harnam Singh in police custody. Subsequently, the Delhi Administration requested the C.B.I. to take over the further investigation of the case. As the matter is still under investigation it will not be in the interest of the case to disclose the details at this stage. It is correct that some news items had appeared regarding this case.

Order placed with M.A.N. of Germany for supply of Vehicles

5932. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an order was placed in August 1976 by the Ministry of Defence with M.A.N. of West Germany for the supply of Heavy recovery vehicles for the army ;

(b) whether a heavy recovery vehicles offered by a competing firm was found to be technically superior, was available at a lower price and was available on a shorter delivery schedule than the M.A.N. vehicles ;

(c) whether M.A.N. have not met the delivery schedule originally promised by them ; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken by Government to cancel the order placed on M.A.N. ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As all matters relating to this contract are being enquired into by a Commission of Inquiry, it would not be appropriate to make any statement in regard to this part of the question.

(c) The delivery is behind schedule.

(d) There are difficulties in cancelling the contract and Govt. propose to charge damages according to the terms of the contract.

Signal training for B.S.F.

5933. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Signal training was stopped in B.S.F. during emergency ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when Government propose to re-start it ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Instructions to statutory and semi-Government Bodies for reservation in service

5934. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when his Ministry issued instructions that Statutory and Semi-Government bodies and Public Undertakings under Government of India should observe rules of reservation for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services on the lines of the reservation in Central Government services;

(b) how many of the Statutory and Semi-Government bodies introduced the reservation within the first year, within the second year, within the third year, within fourth year and within fifth year of those orders;

(c) how many Statutory and Semi-Government bodies delayed the introduction of those orders beyond five years;

(d) whether any posts were lost to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the delay in the application of Government's orders; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make good that loss ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) to (e). Ministry of Home Affairs did not issue any instructions to the individual Statutory and Semi-Government bodies or Public Sector Undertakings in this regard. Instructions were issued to administrative Ministries/Departments who in turn were asked to issue instructions to the statutory/autonomous bodies after taking into account relevant factors. As regards Public Undertakings, the instructions in question were issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance to the concerned Ministries/Departments who in turn were asked to issue the necessary directives to the Public Sector Undertakings under their control in terms of the provisions of the Articles of Association, etc. Relevant information in this regard as also for the other parts of the Question is being collected from all the Ministries/Departments and Bureau

of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ordinance Employees Union

5935. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the copy of the resolutions passed by the Annual General Body Meeting of Ordinance Employees Union held on 5th June, 1977 at Ambernath (Dist. Thana Maharashtra) ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take and when ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands made in the resolutions are being examined by the Government.

Electronics Industries in Kerala

5936. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether industries in Kerala are being given preference for licencing of electronics industries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons for not giving encouragement to the backward States like Bihar and Rajasthan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations made by Chhangani Commission

5937. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of the Chhangani Commission which was appointed to go into the charges against Shri Badal, now the Chief Minister of Punjab ;

(b) how many recommendations are still pending implementation ;

(c) whether the Union Government had advised him not to accept the post until the charges are cleared ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement those recommendations left unimplemented ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The reports of the Chhangani Commission were remitted to the Government of Punjab for taking necessary follow-up action.

(b) According to information received from the State Government, action on the findings of the Commission in so far as Shri Prakash Singh Badal is concerned, has been completed. A statement showing the action taken by the State Government on each of the allegations against Shri Badal held wholly or partly proved by the Commission as intimated by the State Government, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 949/77].

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of what is mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Commissionery for Santhal Parganas District

5938. FATHER ANTHONY MURMU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been made to the Government in favour of raising the district of Santhal Parganas into a Commissionery having three constituent districts i.e. Sahibganj, Dumka and Deoghar ; and

(b) whether there is a proposal for a separate Development Board of Santhal Parganas ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Travel of Orissa Youth Congress Workers in I.A.F. Planes

5939. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Youth Congress workers of Orissa travelled in the I.A.F. planes in December, 1976 in the company of the former Minister of State for Defence ; and

(b) if so, whether this was in accordance with the Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The names of persons who travelled in the I.A.F. planes in December 1976 in the company of the former Minister of State

for Defence are given in the attached statement. It is not known if any one of them was a Youth Congress Worker.

(b) Under the existing orders, the former Minister of State for Defence

could indent the VIP aircraft of the IAF. He could also carry any person(s) whose travel in the aircraft was considered necessary by him for the purpose of his visit.

Statement

Statement giving the details of the flights in IAF Aeroplanes by the Former Union Minister of state for defence during December, 1976

Date	From	To	List of Passengers
1-12-76	Delhi	Charbatia	Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri A.N. Puri Shri B.C. Mohanty.
7-12-76	Charbatia	Delhi	Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri A.N. Puri Shri B.C. Mohanty.
8-12-76	Delhi	Charbatia	Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri Om Prakash Shri B.C. Mohanty.
9-12-76	Charbatia	Delhi	Shri J.B. Patnaik, Minister Shri Om Prakash Shri Jaganath Rao Shri A.U. Singhdeo Shri U. P. Deo.
16-12-76	Delhi	Bhubneshwar	Shri J.B. Patnaik, Minister Shri C.P. Majhi Shri A. R. Antulay Shri Ramkrishnaya Shri Ram Chandra Shri Basant Kumar Shri Manoj Kumar Shri Om Prakash.
19-12-76	Charbatia	Delhi	Shri J.B. Patnaik, Minister Smt. J. B. Patnaik Shri Om Prakash.
24-12-76	Delhi	Bhubneshwar	Shri J.B. Patnaik, Minister Shri Jaganath Rao Shri M. Ramkrishnaya Dr. G.D. Choudhry, Smt. G.D. Choudhry Shri S.C. Bhatt Shri D.S. Mehta Shri N.V.R. Swamy Dr. J. Rout Shri Om Prakash Shri L.C. Tirthani.
25-12-76	Bhubneshwar	Delhi	Shri S.C. Bhatt Shri D.S. Mehta Shri L.C. Tirthani.

दिल्ली पुलिस के एक हेड कांस्टेबल की विधवा की सहायता

5940. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस का एक हेड कांस्टेबल 15 नवम्बर, 1975 को मेहरौली स्थित पुलिस ट्रेनिंग स्कूल की एक परेड-दौड़ में भाग लेता हुआ मर गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त घटना का विवरण क्या है और मृतक की विधवा तथा उसके छोटे बच्चों को क्या सहायता दी गई;

(ग) ऐसी परिस्थितियों में सहायता देने सम्बन्धी सरकारी विषयों का पूर्ण व्योम क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मृतक की विधवा ने उच्च पुलिस अधिकारी के माध्यम से उपराज्यपाल को लिखा था कि उसे महिला पुलिस में भर्ती कर लिया जाय परन्तु अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है; और यदि हां, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विधवा को शीघ्र महिला पुलिस में भर्ती करने का है

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान्। 15-11-1975 को अपराहन लगभग 4.30 बजे स्व० हेड कांस्टेबल ने, जब वह परेड में था, अपनी छाती में कुछ पीड़ा महसूस की और वह बेहोश हो गया। उसे फौरन सफदरजंग अस्पताल ले जाया गया जहां पहुंचने पर कंजवल्ली के चिकित्सा प्रभारी अधिकारी ने उसे मृत घोषित कर दिया। मृतक की पत्नी तथा बच्चों को दी गई सहायता का व्योम इस प्रकार है :—

(क) सरकारी निधि से—

(i) विधवा की 16-11-1975 से 15-11-1982 तक 170 रु० मासिक परिवार पेंशन और 16-11-1982 से मृत्यु होने तक अथवा पुनर्विवाह करने तक 100 रुपए मासिक।

(ii) मृत्यु तथा सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेच्युटी के रूप में 3,400 रुपए।

(iii) पुलिस महानिरीक्षक के स्वेच्छा-नुदान से 250 रुपए।

(iv) 120 दिन की अवधि के अवकाश बेतन के रूप में 1794.75 रु०।

(ख) रेजीमेंटल निधि से—

(i) दिल्ली पुलिस पारस्परिक लाभ वित्त से तुरन्त राहत तथा दाह संस्कार खर्च के रूप में 1100 रु०

(ii) 16-11-1975 से 21-2-1976 तक विधवा को निर्वाह भत्ता तथा स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में 55 रु० प्रति माह तथा उसके बाद विधवा तथा बच्चों को मृतक की पत्नी की मृत्यु अथवा पुनः शादी करने तक 80 रु० प्रति माह।

(iii) प्रशिक्षार्थियों तथा पुलिस प्रशिक्षण स्कूल मेहरौली, नई दिल्ली के स्टाफ द्वारा दिये गये स्वेच्छा दान के रूप में 3107 रु०।

(iv) इसके अतिरिक्त विधवा को सिलाई मशीन देने का मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ग) (i) (पेंशन) नियम 1972 के अधीन स्वीकार्य पेंशन तथा मृत्यु और सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेच्युटी।

(ii) दिल्ली पुलिस पारस्परिक लाभ निधि (रेजीमेंट की निधि) से सीमिति द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता एवं तुरन्त राहत।

(3) तारीख 25-4-1967 को सं० एफ 11/40/66 पी आई के तहत परिचालित नियमों के अनुसार स्वेच्छानुदान।

(4) सी सी एस (अवकाश) नियम 1972 के नियम 40(7) के अधीन अवकाश वेतन।

(घ) और (ङ) . स्वर्गीय हैड कांस्टेबल की विधवा ने महिला कांस्टेबल के पद के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजा था तथा उन्हें पुलिस महानिरीक्षक ने सूचित किया कि यदि वे कल्याण केन्द्रों में कोई नौकरी करना चाहें तो पुलिस अधीक्षक लाइन्स से भेंट कर सकती हैं। क्योंकि इस समय दिल्ली पुलिस महिला कांस्टेबलों की कोई भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है।

Developments in Pakistan

5941. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent developments in Pakistan have any bearing on our Defence strategy;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps in this regard; and

(c) any safeguards for the general public particularly the border community?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The recent developments in Pakistan are an internal affair of that country, and have no material bearing on our defence strategy.

Normal conditions have continued to exist on the border. No special safeguards are, therefore called for. Our security forces are continuing to maintain usual vigilance.

फोटो डिवीजन एकक में निदेशक का पद

5942. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन फोटो डिवीजन एकक में निदेशक का पद अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित है और उसे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरा जाता है;

(ख) क्या इस पद पर श्री टी० एस० नागराजन की नियुक्ति की गई थी, यद्यपि वह अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्य नहीं हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है और इस पद पर अनुसूचित जाति के एक सदस्य को नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है, यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं। यह खाली पद अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित है और इसको संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर भरा जायेगा।

(ख) श्री नागराजन को तब तक तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया है जब तक यह खाली पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिश पर नियमित आधार पर नहीं भरा जाता।

(ग) आरक्षित खाली पद की भर्ती के लिए एक मांग-पत्र संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजा गया था। आयोग ने 26-7-77 को अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के चुने हुए उम्मीदवारों का इण्टरव्यू ले लिया है। आयोग की सिफारिश की प्रतीक्षा है।

मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट का कोटा

5943. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सीमेंट के कोटे में 18 प्रतिशत कटौती करके उसे गुजरात एवं महाराष्ट्र सरकारों को दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिये निर्धारित सीमेंट का कोटा पहले ही राज्य की मांग से कम था और उसमें और कटौती करने से मध्य प्रदेश के निर्माण कार्य रुक जायेंगे और वर्ष के इन दिनों में सीमेंट न मिलने से नागरिकों को भी अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार अपने निर्णय पर पुनः विचार करेगी और मध्य प्रदेश के सीमेंट के कोटे में की गई कटौती को फिर पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ; और यदि हां तो कब तक ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). 1976 में राज्य कोटे के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को सीमेंट की खपत लगभग 6.94 लाख मीट्रिक टन अथवा 1.73 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति तिमाही थी । राज्य ने अप्रैल से जून, 1977 की तिमाही के लिए 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन के कोटे की मांग की थी । कई राज्यों में विद्युत् कटौतियां लागू किए जाने के कारण उत्पादन में हुई कमी को बराबरी से बांटने हेतु उक्त तिमाही में राज्यों के कोटे में 18 प्रतिशत की कटौती समान रूप से लागू करनी पड़ी । विगत तिमाहियों में लगाई जा चुकी कटौतियों को वापिस लेना

सम्भव नहीं है । जैसे ही सीमेंट के उत्पादन की स्थिति में सुधार होगा कटौतियों को क्रमशः वापिस ले लिया जायेगा । वर्तमान तिमाही (जुलाई से सितम्बर) की अवधि में कटौती 18 प्रतिशत से कम करके 10 प्रतिशत की जा चुकी है ।

Light Houses in Ports

5944. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are constructing light houses in Ports; and

(b) if so, the names of the ports ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government of India is responsible for the constructions, maintenance and up-keep of the "General" light houses around the coast line of India. The general light houses are under construction at the following Ports:-

- (1) Kalingapatnam
- (2) Krishnapatnam
- (3) Pondicherry
- (4) Kilakarai
- (5) Tuticorin (Hare Island)
- (6) Cochin
- (7) Beypore
- (8) Mormugao (Sao George)
- (9) Umbergaon
- (10) Little Andamans

2. Construction of "General" Light-houses at Kasargod, Panaji and Bedi Port had also been sanctioned and construction work will be taken up as soon as land becomes available at these places.

"कोल जाति"

5945. श्रीमती कमला बहुगुणा : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कोल जाति के सभी लोगों को आदिवासी घोषित कर दिया गया है परन्तु उनसे भी बदतर जिन्दगी बिताने वाले बांदा, मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य क्षेत्रों के कोलों को अभी तक आदिवासी घोषित नहीं किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या कोल आदिवासी एवं अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को अब तक उपलब्ध संबैधानिक संरक्षण समाप्त कर देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) सारे मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कोल समुदाय को एक अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में और सारे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एक अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी गांवों में बिजली लगाया जाना

5946. श्री जगन्नाथ शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अब तक कितने गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराई गई है;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए ऐसे कुल कितने गांवों को बिजली देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में, जहां बहुत कम गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराई गई है, विद्युतीकरण कार्य को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में नैनीताल, देहरादून, अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, उत्तर काशी, चमौली, पौड़ी गढ़वाल तथा

टिहरी गढ़वाल नामक 8 जिले हैं। इन जिलों के 15,010 गांवों में से 31 मार्च, 1977 तक, 2,283 गांवों को विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका था।

(ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का कार्यक्रम 1977-78 के दौरान 730 और ऐसे गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने का है।

(ग) और (घ) पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के 3,236 गांवों में से 31 मार्च, 1977 तक 327 (10 प्रतिशत) गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका था। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा 1977-78 के लिए तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रम में इस जिले के 125 और गांवों का विद्युतीकरण शामिल है।

Development of Solar Energy Powered Grain Dryer

5947. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Industrial Development Corporation had developed India's first solar energy powered grain dryer which can dry a minimum of 10 tonnes of grain in a day at a cost of Rs. 6 per tonne;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the NIDC also plans to make solar energy devices for agricultural and industrial products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The NIDC has designed and developed a Solar Energy Dryer for drying paddy, maize and other foodgrains. A commercial plant for drying paddy with a capacity of 10 tonnes per day was commissioned at Central State Farm Ludhiana in Punjab on 1st April, 1977. The cost of such a plant capable of drying 10 tonnes of paddy per day is around Rs. 3 to 4 lakh, depending on geo-graphical location. The cost of drying paddy from 22% to 13% moisture content in the above dryer is about Rs. 6 per tonne.

(c) and (d). The NIDC intends to extend this concept to other applications to Solar Energy for agricultural and industrial processes. NIDC is in a position to take up the establishment of the Solar Energy Devices mentioned below on turn-key basis:—

- (i) Agricultural and industrial products;
- (ii) Marine products;
- (iii) Comfort conditioning of buildings;
- (iv) Heating of swimming pools, supply of hot water in hospitals and hotels, etc.

नेशनल फंडेशन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध निदेशक द्वारा फर्नीचर खरीदा जाना

5948. श्री धीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल फंडेशन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड 903,

बिक्रम टावर, राजेन्द्र प्लेस, पूसा रोड, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्ध निदेशक ने वर्ष 1977 में कलकत्ता स्थित शाखा कार्यालय के लिए फर्नीचर खरीदने के लिए नियमों के विरुद्ध 10,000 रुपये का भुगतान किया था।

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय के प्रबन्ध निदेशक को लुधियाना होजियरी यूनिट के लिए मशीनें खरीदने हेतु 20 लाख रुपये दिये थे और मशीनें 1973 में खरीदी गई थीं और क्या मशीनों का खरीदा जाना नियमों के विरुद्ध था; और

(ग) कितने मूल्य की मशीनें खरीदी गईं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) जनवरी, 1977 में नयी स्थापित की गई कलकत्ता स्थित शाखा को साज सजा के लिए 10,001 रुपये की अग्रिम धनराशि दी गई थी। क्या यह खरीद नियम विरुद्ध है इस विषय पर इस समय सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) नेशनल फंडेशन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल कोऑपरेटिव्स की शेयर पूंजी में भागीदारों के लिए 27 जनवरी, 1977 को उद्योग मन्त्रालय ने 2 लाख रुपये की राशि (न कि 20 लाख रुपये जैसा कि प्रश्न बताया गया है) दी थी। इस रकम का उपयोग लुधियाना में होजियरी बनाने वाले एक एकक के स्थापित किये जाने हेतु किया जाना था। योजना में मशीनों की खरीद में क्या किन्हीं नियमों का उल्लंघन हुआ है, इस समय सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच का विषय है।

(ग) खरीदी गयी मशीनों का मूल्य और उनका नाम नीचे दिया जाता है :—

क्रमांक	मशीन का नाम	संख्या	प्रति मशीन दर	राशि
			रुपये	रुपये
1.	एक अश्व शक्ति वाली तीन फेज मोटर तथा मोटर एटैचमेंट 9" डायाम मशीन शक्ति चालित डबल स्टोरी राउन्ड मशीन	1	3,900	3,900
2.	एक अश्व शक्ति वाली तीन फेज मोटर तथा मोटर एटैचमेंट 10" डायाम मशीन शक्ति चालित डबल स्टोरी राउन्ड मशीन	1	3,900	3,900
3.	—वही— 13" डायाम मशीन	1	4,225	4,225
4.	—वही— 14" डायाम मशीन	1	4,550	4,550
5.	—वही— 17" डायाम मशीन	1	5,525	5,525
6.	एक अश्व शक्ति वाली तीन फेज मोटर तथा 18" डायाम मशीन मोटर एटैचमेंट सहित शक्ति चालित डबल स्टोरी राउन्ड मशीन	1	5,850	5,850
7.	—वही— 20" डायाम मशीन	1	6,500	6,500
8.	उपर्युक्त मशीन से संलग्न सिंगल फेज मोटर	7	1,150	8,050
9.	माक्स एण्ड होज टाप मशीन 9 5 सी० एम० डायाम मशीन 72 ग्रूव्स	1	400	400
10.	—वही— 76 ग्रूव सहित 10 सी० एम० डायाम मशीन	2	400	800
11.	—वही— 80 ग्रूव सहित 10.0 सी० एम० डायाम मशीन	2	400	800
12.	—वही— 84 ग्रूव सहित 11.5 सी० एम० डायाम मशीन	2	400	800
13.	ग्लव्स मशीनें 4" 80 ग्रूव सहित डायाम मशीन	1	600	600
14.	बैरिट केप मशीनें 5½" डायाम मशीन	1	600	600
15.	बैरिट केप मशीन 6" डायाम मशीन	1	600	600
16.	60 के० वी० ए० क्षमता के डीजल जेनरेटिंग सेट 68 बी० एच० पी० के लेलेण्ड इंजन नं० 42-85773 सेंट्रल पेंड और बैटरियों सहित पूर्ण 1500 ग्राम० पी० एम० 60 के० वी० ए० (75016-ए०ए०-107 के किलोस्कर आल्टरनेटर से संयुक्त)	1	85,000	85,000
		25		1,32,100
	बट्टा कम करके			2,500
	योग			1,29,600

Report of M.Ps. Committee on Belchhi incidents

5949. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All Party Committee of M.Ps. which made an on-the-spot study of the Belchhi Incident of Bihar has come to the conclusion that it was a case of massacre of Harijans by Non-Harijans and not a sequel to any feud between two rival gangs of criminals; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to curb the atrocities against the Harijans of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The report was sent to the State Government suggesting a review of the investigation in the light of the report of the Committee. State Government have replied that the points raised in the report of the Committee have been noted and all steps have been taken to ensure that the investigation is done in a thorough and impartial manner and the guilty are awarded the most stringent punishment. The State Government have also assured that all precautions would be taken during investigation and the matter would be supervised by senior officers at every stage.

(b) It has been impressed upon State Governments that all cases involving any form of violence against Harijans should be investigated promptly and efficiently and that persons suspected to have committed any such offence should be brought to book according to law. It has also been impressed upon the State Governments that when such incidents come to their notice, effective and adequate measures should be taken to instil a sense of security amongst the affected persons and strengthen preventive arrangements. The matter has been discussed in detail in the recent Chief Minister's Conference on 30th and 31st July 1977 and all States have agreed to take appropriate steps to tackle this problem.

Hazira Port

5950. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Hazira Port as a major one; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध निदेशक के आवास की नागपुर रेस्ट हाउस में व्यवस्था

5951. श्री युवराज : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड, नागपुर के प्रबन्ध निदेशक गत तीन वर्षों से नागपुर रेस्ट हाउस में रह रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या रेस्ट हाउस में आवास के कुछ नियम निर्धारित हैं; यदि हां, तो कोई पदाधिकारी कितने दिनों तक अथवा लगातार उसमें रह सकते हैं और उनके आवास के किराये का भुगतान किस कोष में हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या प्रबन्ध निदेशक रेस्ट हाउस में रहने के बावजूद भी प्रति मास आवास भत्ता अपने विभाग से लिया करते हैं; यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उन्हें मकान किराये के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(घ) क्या उनके अष्टाचार के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी नहीं। वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि० के अध्यक्ष व प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री सी० बलराम, सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अनुमति से कांयला खान प्राधिकरण द्वारा 1974 में किराए पर ली गई एक इमारत में रह रहे हैं। वे इस इमारत की निचली मंजिल में रहते हैं। इस मकान की ऊपरी मंजिल अतिथि गृह के रूप में इस्तेमाल होती है। वे इसकी ऊपरी मंजिल का अपने लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(ख) कम्पनी के अतिथि गृह में कर्मचारियों के ठहरने के बारे में निवम बताया जा चुके हैं। ये निवम श्री बलराम पर लागू नहीं होते क्योंकि वे अतिथि गृह में नहीं ठहरे हैं।

श्री बलराम अपने वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत भाग मकान किराए के रूप में दे रहे हैं जो कि उनकी नियुक्ति की शर्तों के अनुसार है।

(ग) श्री बलराम कोई मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं ले रहे हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Termination of services of employees of Children's Film Society transferred to Delhi

5952. SHRI KARYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the services of some employees of the Children's Film Society who were working in Bombay and were subsequently transferred to Delhi where their services were terminated without assigning any reasons;

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reinstate these employees; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the management for these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Children's Film Society prepared a reorganisation plan for streamlining its working and for effecting economy in its overall expenditure. This plan was approved by the Society in its General Body meeting held on 24-2-1975. The services of some of its employees were terminated by the Society in accordance with this reorganisation plan. The Society does not propose to reinstate these employees. They were given all terminal benefits admissible under the Rules.

(c) The question of taking any action against the Management does not arise, as the action was taken by the Society in accordance with its rules.

Irregularities in Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta

5953. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-cum-article under the heading "Research comes to a standstill" published in Amrit Bazar Patrika, a Calcutta daily dated 28th April, 1977 stating various irregularities, corruption and inefficiencies of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics;

(b) whether the Director of the Institute has been given extension even after the due date of retirement, if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether a Review Committee of 1973 to assess the performance of the Institute made a strong criticism of the affairs in its report submitted to Government which has been kept unpublished; and;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to publish the above mentioned report and set up a fresh expert committee to probe into the affairs of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics in Calcutta?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes; the allegations contained in the article have been looked into by the Council of Management of the Institute and found to be not based on facts. The Council constantly reviews the progress of research work in the Institute to ensure that it proceeds on sound lines.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The Department has constituted a Review Committee in August 1973 with the object of reviewing the programmes of work carried out in the Institute and the future programme to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan so that a proper assessment of the requirements of staff, equipment and funds could be made. The report of the Committee was considered by the Department and the Fifth Plan requirements of the Institute worked out taking into account the recommendations in the report. The recommendations of the Committee were based on a balanced evaluation of the scientific programmes of the Institute which cannot be construed as strong criticism of the affairs of the Institute.

(d) The report of the Review Committee is a document containing an evaluation of scientific programmes and is not meant for publication. It is not proposed to set up any expert committee to probe into the affairs of the Institute.

Investment in Industrial Projects of Karnataka State

5954. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the proposals of the Central Government to augment investment in the Central Industrial Projects in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): The list of Central Industrial & Mineral Projects, under the large & medium industries sector, in which the investments will be augmented during the Fifth Plan, is given in the Fifth Five Year Plan Document at Annexure 30 A (pages 132—142).

फोटो डिविजन यूनिट द्वारा स्वचालित यन्त्र 'पाको' का आयात

5955. श्री मदन तिवारी :

बौधरो हरी राम मन्कासर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन फोटो डिविजन के यूनिट में यूनिट के उप-निदेशक के आदेश से लगभग चार वर्ष पूर्व फोटो छापने के लिए एक विदेशी स्वचालित वन्श 'पाको' आयात किया गया था जिसका मूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा में लगभग 6 लाख रुपये था ;

(ख) इस यन्त्र को खरीदने का क्या उद्देश्य था : और

(ग) क्या इस यन्त्र ने लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष कार्य किया किन्तु अब यह लगभग गत दो वर्षों से खराब पड़ा है तथा फोटो छापने के लिए छोटी मशीनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है जबकि उस यूनिट के निदेशक का यह दावा है कि समस्त कार्य 'पाको, यन्त्र से ही किया जा रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबानी) : (क) 'पाको' नामक एक स्वचालित फोटो प्रिंटिंग मशीन 1973 में आयात की गई थी। 1,35,158 रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा सहित इसका कुल मूल्य 3,62,480 रुपये था।

(ख) फोटो की तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अब थोड़े समय के भीतर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में प्रतियां सप्लाई करनी होती हैं।

(ग) यह मशीन जुलाई, 1973 से फरवरी, 1977 तक चालू रही। इसमें कतिपय यांत्रिक खराबियां आ गई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ आवश्यक पुर्जों को बदलना जरूरी है। इन पुर्जों को आयात करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है। निदेशक ने ऐसा कोई दावा नहीं किया है कि समस्त कार्य 'पाको' मशीन से किया जा रहा है।

Recruitment of Defence Personnel in Sambalpur

5956. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened a permanent office at Sambalpur, Orissa for recruitment of Defence personnel; and

(b) steps taken to construct its own buildings for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A temporary Branch Recruiting Office has been opened at Sambalpur (Orissa) on 15-2-1977, initially for a period of 2 years.

(b) This office has been provided with hired accommodation. There is no proposal, at present, under consideration to construct a new building for it.

भारत कॉफिंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा सेवा से हटाये गये श्रमिक

5957. श्री रामदास सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड में कितने व्यक्तियों को बिना कारण बताये गलत नाम पर काम करने के आरोप में सेवा से हटा दिया गया है;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को अपनी सच्चाई का सबूत देने के बाद काम पर वापस लिया गया;

(ग) गलत ढंग से हटाये गये श्रमिकों को मुआवजे के तौर पर कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(घ) इस धनराशि के दुरुपयोग की जिम्मेदारी किन-किन अधिकारियों पर है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख). भा० को० लि० के 810 कामगारों को, जिनकी शिनाख्त सन्देहास्पद पाई गई थी, काम से हटा दिया गया था। इनमें से 508 ने जब अपनी वास्तविक पहचान सिद्ध कर दी तो उन्हें काम पर वापस ले लिया गया।

(ग) और (घ). काम न दिए जाने की अवधि की मजदूरी के रूप में उन्हें 1,47,801 रुपये की धनराशि का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त 4,41,320 रुपये की धनराशि का भुगतान अभी किया जाना है। इस धनराशि के दुरुपयोग का कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया है।

Refund of Caution Money by Sainik School, Kunjpura

5958. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sainik School, Kunjpura (Karnal) has not refunded the caution money of the boys who passed out from the school in 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the refund of caution money ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : (a) Caution money in respect of all the boys who passed out from the Sainik School Kunjpura in 1975 except 9, has been refunded.

(b) and (c). These 9 boys were retained in the school in the Month of May, 1975 for N.D.A. coaching. These boys were in receipt of scholarship from Delhi Administration. For their stay in the school for N.D.A. coaching, a sum of Rs. 175/- per boy has been claimed from Delhi Administration. As per the agreement bond executed by the parents at the time of admission any amount withheld or disputed by the Govt. is to be settled by the parents/guardians. The caution money in respect of these boys has therefore, been withheld pending sanction of scholarship by the Delhi Administration. The amount will be refunded to the students on receipt of scholarship from Delhi Administration.

Since there has been considerable delay in settling this matter, it is being taken up at Government level with the Delhi Administration.

Tribal Unrest

5959. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to check the tribal unrest in the country ; and

(b) the reasons of the unrest ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government do not agree that there is any tribal unrest in the country. The Government, are, however, anxious that development of tribal areas should receive high priority and appropriate steps in this behalf have been taken.

Publication on Life and Activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

5960. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider it as a national duty to collect and preserve the documentary materials connected with the revolutionary activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose outside India;

(b) if so, whether Government would take necessary steps with the help of the Ministry of External Affairs, to find out and collect (i) war-time speeches and writings of Netaji and news and other documents connected with the Azad Hind Legion in Germany and INA in S.E. Asia and (ii) documentary films on Netaji and INA that are likely to be found in the official archives of Japan, W. Germany, E. Germany, U.K., USA, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Philippines and others;

(c) whether already available writings and speeches of Netaji will be reprinted in all national languages in India for mass circulation;

(d) whether Government will, undertake publications on life and activities of Netaji; and

(e) if so, the policy of the Janata Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have already acquired some material in the form of speeches, writings, films and recordings/transcripts of Netaji's speeches from South East Asian and European countries.

(c) to (e). Some publications containing a biographical sketch of Netaji, his speeches, etc., have already been brought out. Reprint of these publications will be considered in light of present stock position and demand.

भारत के छोटे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान फिल्मों सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी

5961. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के छोटे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान हुई फिल्मों संबंधी गोष्ठी द्वारा क्या सिफारिशें की

गई और उनके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ख) क्या गोष्ठी में इस बात पर जोर दिया कि राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति बनाने के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन कर को भी केन्द्रीय विषय बनाया जाये?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी) : (क) छोटे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित फिल्म गोष्ठी में की गई सिफारिशें संलग्न परिशिष्ट में दी गई हैं। सरकार ने इन सिफारिशों पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(ख) गोष्ठी में यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि इस विचार को कि सिनेमा के स्वस्थ विकास के लिए इसको केन्द्रीय विषय बनाया जाए, पूरा करने के लिए एक प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति विकसित की जाए। गोष्ठी में मनोरंजन कर और सम्बन्धित शुल्कों के ढांचे की युक्तिसंगत बनाने की भी सिफारिश की गई थी।

विवरण

छोटे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान 5 जनवरी से 7 जनवरी, 1977 तक हुई फिल्म गोष्ठी में की गई सिफारिशें।

- (1) सरकार को फिल्म उद्योग में अर्थपूर्ण, लोकतांत्रिक, विवेचनात्मक, सुवर्चपूर्ण और वैज्ञानिक परम्परा को सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित और विकसित करना चाहिए। यह, अभिमानी और बुद्धिहीन निर्देशन, जो आजकल भारतीय सिनेमा में है, को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए कदम उठा कर ही किया जा सकता है।

(2) इस व्यापक विचार कि सिनेमा के स्वस्थ विकास के लिए इसको केन्द्रीय विषय बनाया जाना चाहिए, का स्वागत करते हुए, गोष्ठी में एक प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति विकसित करने पर जोर दिया गया।

(3) गोष्ठी में यह सिफारिश की गई कि फिल्म निर्माताओं को 16 मि.मी० में निर्माण करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक उपकरणों का आयात करने के अधिकार दिए जाएं। सरकार को देश में 16 मि० मी० फिल्म क्रान्ति लाने के लिए आवश्यक इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बनाने के लिए अन्य कदम भी उठाने चाहिए।

(4) दूरदर्शन को अपना अस्तित्व विकसित करना चाहिए ताकि वह सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाने में अपनी सही भूमिका अदा कर सके। इसको औसतन सिनेमा के वाणिज्यिक और अन्य अवांछनीय प्रभावों में नहीं आने दिया जाए।

(5) नये, युवक और उद्यमी फिल्म निर्माताओं को व्यवसाय के सदस्य समझा जाए, जो, चिकित्सा के पेशे की तरह बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के पात्र होने चाहिए। सिनेमा को केन्द्रीय विषय बना दिए जाने पर सांस्थानिक निधि के लिए उनकी पहुंच आसान हो जाएगी।

(6) स्वतन्त्र फिल्म निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि मनोरंजन करों और संबंधित शुल्कों के ढांचे को युक्तिसंगत बनाया जाए।

(7) इस बात को मानते हुए कि सिनेमा देश के सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार में अत्यधिक प्रभावशाली तत्त्व है, इसको ससन्न राष्ट्रीय नीति में स्थान मिलना चाहिए।

(8) फिल्म शिक्षा, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का अंग होना चाहिए।

(9) इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वातावरण बनाने के लिए, कार्यवाई समितियां बनाई जानी चाहिए।

गंगा पर उजियारघाट बक्सर पुल

5962. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा नदी पर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को जोड़ने वाले उजियारघाट-बक्सर पुल का निर्माण इस बीच पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त पुल को पूरा करने में जानबूझकर विलम्ब किया जा रहा है जबकि इसे वर्ष 1976 में पूरा किया जाना तथा यातायात के लिये खोल दिया जाना चाहिए था ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में निवेश

5963. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया में अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है और इसमें कितना उत्पादन होता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : वर्ष 1967-68 में भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निगम लिमिटेड के स्थापना-काल से लेकर वर्ष 1976-77 तक निगम में किया गया कुल पूंजी निवेश 14.69 करोड़ रुपये है तथा इस अवधि में इसमें कुल 98.87 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ है।

राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर के प्रशिक्षक की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु

5964. श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कालेज विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण देने वाले प्रशिक्षक प्रभारी की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 45 वर्ष निर्धारित की गई है जबकि उनके वरिष्ठ राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर के अधिकारी के लिए सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 52 वर्ष तथा इसके साथ-साथ चार वर्ष सेवा बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में प्रशिक्षकों को राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर के अधिकारियों के स्तर पर लाने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर में प्रशिक्षण देने वाले स्थायी कर्मचारी सामान्यतः रक्षा सेवाओं से आते हैं और उनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु वही है जो उनकी सेवा शर्तों में निर्धारित की गई है। इन स्थायी प्रशिक्षण कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर में कुछ ऐसे अंशकालिक अफसर भी हैं जो उन स्कूलों अथवा कालेजों के होते हैं

जिनमें राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर की कम्पनियों अथवा ट्रूप गठित किए जाते हैं। ये अफसर शिक्षकों में से होते हैं और राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर से इनकी सेवानिवृत्ति की वर्तमान आयु 45 वर्ष है, जिसे 50 वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हाल ही में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि अंशकालिक अफसर 45 वर्ष की आयु अथवा 15 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर लेने पर, जो भी पहले हो, सेवानिवृत्ति होंगे। राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर की संगत नियमावली को तदनुसार संशोधित करने के लिए कार्य-वाई की जा रही है। राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर में पूर्णकालिक अफसर भी हैं जिन्हें एक समय में तीन वर्ष की सेवा वृद्धि मंजूर की जाती है और वे 55 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा कर सकते हैं। सारे देश में विभिन्न वर्गों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु एक समान है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर में अंशकालिक अफसरों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 45 वर्ष अथवा 15 वर्ष की सेवा, जो भी पहले हो, को राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर मूल्यांकन समिति की सिफारिशों पर निश्चित किया गया है, इस समिति के अध्यक्ष डा० जी०एस० महाजनी थे। यह महसूस किया गया कि स्कूलों अथवा कालेजों के शिक्षक 15 वर्ष की सेवा के पश्चात् अथवा 45 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त कर लेने पर शिक्षण व्यवसाय में अधिक रुचि ले सकते हैं और इसके अतिरिक्त, उनमें से कुछ अपना शैक्षणिक स्तर बढ़ाकर अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व ग्रहण कर सकते हैं जिससे कि राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर की गतिविधियों के लिए पर्याप्त समय निकालना उनके लिए संभव हो सकेगा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

शंख नबी पर पुल

5965. श्री लारंग साय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायगढ़-रांची सड़क पर शंख नदी पर पुल तैयार हो गया है; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पुल तक पहुंच मार्ग बन गया है लेकिन बिहार में पुल तक पहुंच मार्ग अभी तक नहीं बना है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख) मुख्य पुल और मध्य प्रदेश की ओर के पहुंच मार्ग पहले ही पूरे हो गये हैं। अब बिहार की ओर के पहुंच मार्ग का कार्य भी प्रगति पर है और शीघ्र ही पूरा होने की संभावना है।

Changes in the Organisational set up of the Planning Bodies

5966. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government considers it desirable to bring about any structural changes in the organisational set up of the Planning bodies, having regard to the avowed policy of the Government for decentralisation of power ; and

(b) if so, proposals contemplated ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) : Planning process in the country, as it evolved, involves decisions at various levels—Central Government, State Governments, and some regional bodies. Five Year Plans are finalised after extensive discussion with all the parties concerned. However, there is need for more decentralisation and local initiative in planning. Apart from the state level sub-regional and district levels have to be adequately involved in the planning processes. The Planning Commission proposes to encourage the preparation of area plans for integrated rural development at the block level.

To assist State Governments in structuring and strengthening the planning organisations, a central scheme is in operation under which special assistance is given to the States for the recruitment of adequately qualified staff and to meet other incidental expenditure for the strengthening of planning organisation. A sum of Rs. 1.92 crores has so far been provided. More assistance, as needed, will be provided next year.

मंत्रालयों द्वारा न्यूज और फीचर ऐजेंसियों की सेवाओं का उपयोग

5967. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मंत्रालयों के नाम क्या हैं जो न्यूज और फीचर ऐजेंसियों की सेवाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं और उन ऐजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं और उक्त सेवाएं किस दर पर प्राप्त की जाती हैं ;

(ख) ऐसा करने का क्या औचित्य है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उक्त सेवा को आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे समर्थन देने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंत्रालयों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

White Paper on S.C. and S.T.

5968. SHRI R.L. KUREEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to issue a detailed white paper stating its policy regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to their Social, Political and Economic uplift;

(b) the date by which Government propose to advise the Committee of the M.Ps. of both the Houses dealing with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) whether any schemes have been formulated and being implemented to advance the economic well being of the S.C./S.T. in pursuance of constitutional obligations in respect of these communities, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHHARAN SINGH) :

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Sir.

In the Central Sector following schemes have been included for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Post matric Scholarships.
- (ii) Girls Hostel; and
- (iii) Coaching and allied schemes.

In the State Plans, provision has been made, *inter alia*, for educational incentives, subsidised housing various agricultural programmes and requirement of development corporations. In addition Tribal Sub-plans and integrated tribal development projects in corporating programmes of particular significance to the tribal economy are being prepared for areas with large concentration of Scheduled Tribes.

Working Condition of Employees in Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Industries

5969. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the employees of autonomous institutions/bodies which are under the control of Ministry of Industry are not treated as Government employees and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to accord them the same status as is enjoyed by other Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) and (b). Only the employees of the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses are treated as Government employees. The employees of the other autonomous institutions/bodies are not treated as Government employees, because they do not draw their pay from consolidated fund of India. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Govt. to accord them the same status as is enjoyed by other Government employees.

Broadcast of talks in support of Constitutional Amendment during Emergency

5970. SHRI KISHORE LAL : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) how many talks, interviews or current events were broadcast on Delhi Stations of All India Radio in support of Constitutional Amendments (42nd) during the emergency period ;

(b) who were participants, writers, or interviewers in these talks or interviews and how much each was paid; and

(c) the names of participants in talks or interviews on Television, Delhi Centre in support of the Constitutional Amendments during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) :

(a) Fifty-seven.

(b) A statement at Annexure I is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT 950/77)

(c) A statement at Annexure II is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 950/77)

Status of Chandigarh

5971. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged to take a decision about the status of Chandigarh ; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHHARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). As already stated in this House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1395 on June 22, 1977, Government have yet to take a view in the matter, after consultation with the new Governments in the State concerned.

Paper Mill at Gaya

5972. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Paper Mill in Public Sector at Gaya (Bihar) where raw material for its purpose are in abundance; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) Government have no proposal at present for setting up a Paper Mill in the Public Sector at Gaya.

(b) Does not arise.

Advertisements by Travel Agencies for Jobs Abroad

5973. SHRI RASHID MASOOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Travel Agencies in India are inserting advertisements in the newspapers that opportunities of employment exist in Iran and other countries in the Middle East but they recruit only members of certain communities in India ;

(b) whether such advertisements are not discriminatory and a hindrance to growth of feelings of national integration ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such advertisements and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Inclusion of Fishermen of Andhra Pradesh in Scheduled Tribes

5974. SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATYANAR AYANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to include fishermen of Andhra Pradesh in Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This proposal will be taken into consideration when a legislation for the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is undertaken.

बैहकल फैक्ट्री, जबलपुर के मजदूर संघ से जापान

5975. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बैहकल फैक्ट्री, जबलपुर के मजदूर संघ से 4 जुलाई, 1977 का कोई जापान प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें कहा गया है कि महाप्रबन्धक, श्री आई०जे० नायक से आपातकालीन स्थिति का लाभ उठाते हुए 8 अक्टूबर, 1974 की घटना में अन्तर्गस्त चौदह कर्मचारियों को सेवा से निकाल दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उक्त कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने अधिकार के अन्तर्गत विरोध प्रदर्शित करने पर महाप्रबन्धक ने फैक्ट्री को सेना के सुपुर्द कर दिया जिसकी प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप 8 अक्टूबर, 1974 का कांड हुआ ;

(ग) क्या महाप्रबन्धक ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 311 तथा गृह मंत्रालय के निदेश क्रमांक ओ एम सख्या 39/8/64—ई एस डी एस (ए) दिनांक 4 सितंबर, 1964 का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा कर्मचारियों को किस प्रकार की राहत देने का विचार है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
 (क) से (घ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में जिन 14 कर्मचारियों का उल्लेख किया गया है उनके विरुद्ध आन्तरिक आपातस्थिति घोषित किए जाने के पहले, 8 और 9 अक्टूबर, 1974 को हुई कतिपय हिंसक घटनाओं, जिनमें आगजनी, हमला, गैर कानूनी रूप से भीड़ एकत्र करने आदि के आरोप सम्मिलित हैं, के कारण कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ की गई थी। निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार की गई इन विभागीय कार्रवाईयों के परिणामस्वरूप इन 14 व्यक्तियों को सेवा से निकाल दिया गया था। उनमें से दस व्यक्तियों पर अलग से मुकदमा चलाया गया था और विभिन्न आपराधिक आरोपों में सत्र न्यायालय द्वारा उन्हें सजा दी गयी।

यह सच नहीं है कि हिंसक स्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर फैंकटरी को सेना के जिम्मे सौंप दिया गया था; संयंत्र और मशीनों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्थानीय स्टेशन कमांडर की सहायता से केवल रक्षा सुरक्षा बल की संख्या में वृद्धि की गई थी।

विहिकल फैंकटरी, मजदूर यूनियन, जबलपुर के अध्यक्ष से दिनांक 27-4-77 का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें उन 14 कर्मचारियों को पुनः नौकरी में लेने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिसकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गयी थीं। उस अभ्यावेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Assam-Arunachal Border Dispute

5976. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had constituted a Sundaram Commission to institute an enquiry into the border dispute of Assam and Arunachal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Complaints against Former Executive Councillors of Delhi

5977. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Members of the last Metropolitan Council against the former Executive Councillors and the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi in the last one year;

(b) if so, the main points of complaints and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the broad details of complaints from other sources to the Government against the former Executive Councillors; and

(d) when the inquiry will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Two memoranda containing charges against the erstwhile Chief Executive Councillor and Executive Councillors and others have been received by the Government. The memoranda are signed by some Members of the last Metropolitan Council. These charges are being inquired into. According to the information available with the Government, no specific complaints against the former Executive Councillors have been received from other sources.

Publication of Newspapers from Rajasthan

5978. SHRI MEETHALAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the small newspapers published from Rajasthan in different languages and the places from which these are being published; and

(b) the annual financial assistance which the Central Government give to these newspapers at present?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-951/77].

(b) The Central Government does not provide any financial assistance to newspapers.

Sole selling Agencies

5979. SHRI VENUGOPAL GO-UNDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the policy of Government in granting sole selling and buying agencies of all essential commodities, agricultural and industrial in both private and public sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : Each application for the appointment of the sole selling/sole buying agents by the companies under Section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956 is considered on its merits by the Company Law Board having regard to the following relevant factors :—

- (1) The nature of the products manufactured by the company;
- (2) the market share of the company in such products and the extent of competition in that product;
- (3) The organisational set up of the sole selling agency for rendering marketing services;
- (4) The nature and extent of services performed by the sole selling agents;
- (5) The interests of the sole selling agents in the Principal Company;
- (6) The interest of the directors of the company in the sole selling agents;
- (7) The Commission earned, expenses incurred and the profits retained by the sole selling agents in marketing the products of the company.

Having regard to the above factors, if it is found that the appointment of the sole selling agents is not prejudicial to the interests of the company, the same is approved; otherwise the proposal is rejected. Wherever the sole selling agency is approved, the Commission payable is so regulated that the

expenses incurred by the sole selling agents in marketing the products of the company bears a reasonable ratio to the commission earned.

Having regard to the various conditions prevailing in the market, appointment of sole selling agents has been banned in respect of the following commodities for a period of five years with effect from the date noted against each :

(a) Paper	18-9-1975
(b) Cement	18-9-1975
(c) Sugar	5-9-1975
(d) Vanaspati	5-9-1975

This policy applies to companies both in the private sector and the public sector.

The above policy applies *mutatis mutandis* to sole buying agents.

Establishment of International School of Milling Technology

5980. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International school of Milling Technology is being established at the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore;

(b) if so, the details regarding the admission to students, expenses as well as the method of training etc; and

(c) when it is going to be started?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). As the scheme has not yet been finalised, it is not considered possible to furnish information at this stage.

Centralisation of Planning processes:

5981. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been over-centralisation of Planning processes in our country;

(b) if so, how do the Planning Commission propose to overcome this; and

(c) have the Planning Commission specific proposals to strengthen Planning Organisations at the State level?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Planning process in the country, as it has evolved, involves decisions at various levels—Central Government, some Regional Bodies, State Governments and lower formations. Five Year Plans are finalised after extensive discussion. However, there is need for more decentralisation and local initiative in planning.

Apart from the State level, sub-regional and district levels have to be adequately involved in the planning process. The Planning Commission proposes to encourage the preparation of area plans for integrated rural development at the Block level.

(c) To assist State Governments, in structuring and strengthening their planning organisations, a Central scheme is in operation under which special Central assistance is given to the States for the recruitment of adequately qualified staff and to meet other incidental expenditure for the strengthening of Planning organisations. A sum of Rs. 1.92 crores has been provided so far. More assistance as needed will be provided next year also.

राजभाषा सैल

5982. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1975 में एक स्वतन्त्र राजभाषा सैल की स्थापना की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे क्या कार्य सौंपे गये और इसकी क्या उपलब्धियां हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): (क) जी हां। जून, 1975 में, एक सचिव के अधीन, राजभाषा विभाग बनाया गया।

(ख) इस विभाग को निम्नलिखित काम सौंपे गये हैं :—

- (1) संविधान के राजभाषा से संबंधित उपबन्धों तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों का

कार्यान्वयन (उन उपबन्धों को छोड़ कर जिनका कार्यान्वयन किसी अन्य विभाग को सौंप दिया गया है)।

- (2) राज्यों में उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाहियों में अंग्रेजी भाषा से भिन्न किसी भाषा का सीमित प्रयोग करने प्राधिकृत करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति का पूर्व अनुमोदन।
- (3) संघ के विभिन्न शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग से संबंधित सभी मामले।
- (4) संविधान, राष्ट्रपति के 27 अप्रैल, 1960 के आदेश, राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963, और भाषा के बारे में सरकार के 18 जनवरी, 1968 के संकल्प के उपबन्धों के संदर्भ में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा किए जा रहे राजभाषा से संबंधित कार्य का समन्वय।
- (5) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना।
- (6) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति से सम्बंधित मामले।
- (7) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा स्थापित हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति से सम्बंधित कार्य का समन्वय।
- (8) केन्द्रीय अनुवाद व्यूरो से सम्बंधित मामले।

विभाग की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राजभाषा विभाग की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ

यो तों जब से यह विभाग बना है, सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में काफी तेजी आई है और जिन अनुभागों में हिन्दी का न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में प्रयोग होता था उन की संख्या बढ़ी है। जबकि जून 1975 में ऐसे अनुभाग केवल 785 थे, वे दिसम्बर, 1976 में बढ़कर लगभग 982 हो गये। हिन्दी में काम करने वाले वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की संख्या जून 1975 की, 531 की तुलना में दिसम्बर 1976 में, लगभग 1015 हो गई है। लगभग सभी मंत्रालयों में और बहुत से अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ बन गई हैं जो अपने यहां हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही हैं। इस विभाग के प्रयत्नों से अनेक मंत्रालयों और विभागों में हिन्दी के कार्य से संबंधित पद बनाये गये और उन पर कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है। विभाग की उपलब्धियों में निम्नलिखित उल्लेखनीय है:

(1) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 8 के अधीन राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग) नियम, 1976, बनाये गये और जुलाई, 1976 में अधिसूचित किये गये।

(2) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 5(2) को 1-10-76 से लागू कर दिया गया। इसके अनुसार संसद में पेश किये जाने वाले किसी भी विधेयक के अंग्रेजी पाठ के साथ साथ अब उसका हिन्दी का प्राधिकृत अनुवाद भी रखना जरूरी होगा।

(3) राजभाषा विभाग के बनने से पहले 6 मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियाँ और दो में उपसमितियाँ थीं। अब 8 और मंत्रालयों/विभागों में ऐसी समितियों का गठन हो गया है तथा 4 अन्य मंत्रालय इन समितियों के बनाने के बारे में कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। इन समितियों के गठन में एकरूपता लाने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी की अनुमति से मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बना कर सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों को सूचित कर दिया गया है।

(4) राजभाषा संबंधी नीति निर्धारण में राज्यों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये यह निर्णय किया गया कि दो अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के और एक हिन्दी भाषी राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री, रोटेशन से, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के सदस्य रहेंगे। तदनुसार, मार्च, 1976 में पुनर्गठित समिति में कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री सदस्य बनाये गये थे। अब इस समिति का फिर पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है।

(5) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों के हिन्दी के काम से संबंधित स्टाफ के लिये एक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संवर्ग बनाया जा रहा है ताकि उन की सेवायें सुरक्षित हो सकें और उन्हें पदोन्नति आदि का उचित अवसर मिलता रहे। इस संबंध में भर्ती नियम बनाने की कार्यवाही लगभग पूरी हो चुकी है।

(6) सरकार की राजभाषा नीति को स्पष्ट करते हुए राजभाषा विभाग ने सभी मंत्रालयों आदि को यह सूचित किया कि सरकारी कामकाज में

सरल और स्वाभाविक हिन्दी का उपयोग किया जाय और विभिन्न भाषाओं के उन प्रचलित शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करने में संकोच न किया जाय जो हिन्दी में रचपच गये हैं। इसका बहुत ही अच्छा प्रभाव हुआ है।

(7) डाकियों को देवनागरी लिपि का ज्ञान कराने के लिये एक विशेष पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है। इसके अनुसार डाकियों के पहले बैच को हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के हैदराबाद केन्द्र पर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।

(8) हिन्दी टाइपिंग और हिन्दी आशु-लिपी के प्रशिक्षण में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से पांच नये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं।

(9) अभी तक हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण एक प्रकार से वैकल्पिक रूप से दिया जाता था। अब एक आदेश द्वारा हिन्दी कक्षाओं के लिये नामांकित किये जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये कक्षाओं में नियमित रूप से उपस्थित रहना और सत्र के अन्त में परीक्षाओं में भाग लेना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

(10) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय के अनुसार सभी सरकारी उद्यमों के लिये भी, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भांति हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

(11) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के प्राध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देने की पहले कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। विभाग बनने

के बाद इस के लिये दो महीने का एक कोर्स तैयार किया गया। अब तक इस कोर्स में 139 प्राध्यापक प्रशिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं।

(12) मानक देवनागरी टाइपराइटर की यांत्रिक कमियों को दूर करने और उन्हें अधिक उपयोगी बनाने की दृष्टि से यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इन टाइपराइटरों से हाफ स्पेसिंग व्यवस्था खत्म कर दी जाये, इसके कुंजी पटल में भारतीय भाषाओं को विशेष ध्वनियों के लिये एक नई मात्रा भी दी जाये और कुछ ऐसे संयुक्त अक्षर रखे जायें जो अधिक उपयोग में आते हैं। इन यांत्रिक सुधारों से टाइपराइटरों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, रख रखाव आसान होगा और कीमत में कमी होगी।

(13) पिछले दस वर्षों (1965-75) में, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों और कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति का विवरण देते हुए राजभाषा हिन्दी के बढ़ते चरण नामक एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की गई।

(14) राजभाषा विभाग के वार्षिककार्य का विस्तृत विवरण देते हुए 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई और संसद के दोनों सदनों में प्रस्तुत की गई।

(17) अगस्त 1976 में, मारिशस में, द्वितीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन हुआ इसके संयोजन का पूरा भार राजभाषा विभाग पर था। यह सम्मेलन बहुत ही सफल रहा और इससे विदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार में सहायता मिली है।

Service conditions of Casual Labour in Vividh Bharati section in AIR

5984. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the casual labour in the Vividh Bharati section in the All India Radio have no statutory regulations;

(b) whether any regulations pertaining to service conditions are available;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, how their services are governed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) There are no separate statutory Regulations governing the casual labour employed by the Vividh Bharati Section of All India Radio, Bombay.

(b) to (d). They are paid wages on the basis of Minimum Wages fixed by the Government of Maharashtra from time to time for comparable scheduled employments.

Pakistani Intruders in Chhamb

5986. SHRI SHIV SAMPAT RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani intruders have again started lifting cattle from the Chhamb border area of Jammu;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the intrusion by Pakistani intruders?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the State Government, 14 cases of cattle lifting have been registered with Police Station Khour and one with Police Station Akhnour in the Chhamb area of Jammu during the period January to the end of July, 1977.

(c) Strict vigilance is being maintained and surveillance of the area is being ensured by our security forces to check cattle lifting by Pakistani intruders.

‘रीजनल लैबोरेटरी, जम्मू तबी’ में कुप्रबन्ध

5987. श्री उपसेन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें जुलाई, 1977 के दूसरे सप्ताह में एक संसद सदस्य का पत्र मिला है जिसमें उनका ध्यान ‘रीजनल लैबोरेटरी, जम्मू तबी’ (वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन) में कुप्रबन्ध की ओर दिलाया गया था;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मिली शिकायतों को सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; - और

(ग) इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, जम्मू की शिकायतों से संबंधित दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1977 का एक पत्र माननीय सदस्य से -

Photo Film Manufacturing Company

5985. DR. BIJOY MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, is not able to cope with the demands of X-Ray films from various parts of the country; and if so, the steps Government propose to remove the handicap;

(b) whether a large number of complaints have been made in respect of inadequate and defective supplies; and

(c) whether their import licence is likely to be impounded for adulterating supplies with indigenous defective films and mis-handlings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) The present production of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ootacamund is adequate to meet the demands of X-ray films from various parts of the country.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्री को प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य के पत्र की एक प्रति सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्रम्बालय में रखी गई। देखिए सख्या एलटी-952/77]।

(ग) शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है। जांच पूरी हो जाने पर माननीय सदस्य को उसके परिणाम सूचित कर दिये जायेंगे।

Ship-Building Yard at Haldia

5988. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the opinion of the British Experts who came to visit Haldia in so far as the suitability of Haldia as site for the ship-building yard and the reaction of Government to their advice ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The British Consultants, Messrs. A & P Appledore, were not asked to examine the suitability of Haldia as such as a site for ship-building. But, they did examine the merits of of Gangra near Haldia and did not recommend it for locating a new shipyard. The Government has accepted this advice of the experts.

Foreign Firms dealing in Electronics Computers

5989. SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign firms dealing in electronics computers are operating in India :

(b) the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to change the policy of importing computers instead of manufacturing them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The following foreign companies dealing in Electronics Computers have operations in India on the basis indicated below :—

I. IBM World Trade Corporation of USA operate in India through their Branch IBM (India).

II. International Computers Ltd. (ICL) of UK operate in India through

(i) ICL (India) a foreign equity company, 100% owned by ICL (UK) which essentially markets, installs and services computer systems of ICL manufacture.

(ii) International Computers India Manufacturing (ICIM) a company 60% owned by ICL (UK) engaged in manufacture of computer systems and peripheral Units.

III. Burroughs Corporation, USA have been approved to set up a joint venture with M/s. TATA Sons Pvt. Ltd., with 50% foreign equity to undertake near-total export-oriented manufacturing operations.

IV. Amongst other foreign computer companies who operate through Indian agents are the following :

Foreign Company	Agent
(i) Control Data Corporation (CDS), USA.	Greaves Cotton
(ii) Digital Equipment Corporation, USA.	Hinditron. Bombay.
(iii) Hewlett Packard, USA.	Blue Star.
(iv) CII-Honeywell Bull, France.	CII.
(v) Inter Data, USA.	M/s. CH Krishnan & Associates, New Delhi.
(vi) DME, GDR.	ETTDC.
(vii) Marconi, UK.	Greaves Cotton.
(viii) Computer Automation.	Micronics Device.
(ix) Raytheon.	Greaves Cotton.
(x) VARIAN.	Operations Research Group.
(xi) UNIVAC.	Operations Research Group.
(xii) Electronics Associates.	Larsen & Toubro.
(xiii) Texas Instruments.	Toshniwal Instruments /CH Krishnan & Associates.
(xiv) Electronerg Technika, USSR.	ETTDC/Compu-tronics India.

(c) The policy of Government is to acquire self-reliance in the field of computers; and the building up of a viable indigenous manufacturing capacity for

computers is a major ingredient of this policy. At present small and small-to-medium computers, TDC-312 and TDC-316, are being manufactured on a regular basis by the public sector company, M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. The mini-computer industry is also proposed to be launched in the very near future. In addition, proposals for manufacture of medium and medium-to-large computers by M/s. International Computers Indian Manufacture, are under the consideration of Government; this will be implemented by a Company in which ICL (UK) proposed to have 40% foreign equity, and replace the current company indicated under II above. Imports of computers are considered on a case-by-case basis and are permitted only for applications where such imports are considered inescapable.

राजस्थान में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा मूर्तियों की चोरी

5990. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या गृह मंत्री राजस्थान में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा मूर्तियों की चोरी के बारे में दिनांक 13 जलाई, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3340 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में क्या उन्हें एक संसद सदस्य द्वारा राजस्थान के एक विधायक श्री हुकम सिंह की शिकायत के साथ भेजा गया पत्र प्राप्त हो गया है जिसमें मूर्ति चोरी तथा अन्य भ्रष्टाचारों का आरोप लगाया गया है और इस पत्र की प्राप्ति उनके निजी सचिव द्वारा उनके अर्ध-सरकारी पत्र संख्या 773 एम०एच०एम०पी०/77, दिनांक 28 मई, 1977 के द्वारा स्वीकार की गई है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : जी हां, श्रीमान। शिकायत जांच के लिए राजस्थान सरकार की भेज दी गई थी और रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

Posting to C.I.S.F.

5991. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Police Officers of I.P.S. of the rank of Superintendent of

Police posted to Central Industrial Security Force since its inception in 1970; and

(b) what is the criteria of selection of such officers for appointment in the Central Industrial Security Force ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :
(a) 25

(b) Selection is made on the basis of suitability, from amongst officers on offer for deputation from the States.

Officers of Public Undertakings

5992. SHRI TULSIDAS DAS-APPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Officers of the Central Government Undertakings such as Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., etc. are covered within the scope of Article 12 of the Constitution of India and are entitled for relief under Writ Jurisdiction of the courts; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Public Sector Undertaking registered under the Companies Act, 1956 are not authorities within the meaning of Article 12 or 226 of the Constitution.

Employees in North Eastern Council Office.

5993. SHRI HOPINGSTONE LYNGDOH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working in North Eastern Council office in Shillong;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees separately; and

(c) the percentage reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for such appointment

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) Group-wise number of employees working in North Eastern Council Secretariat is as follows:—

Group 'A'	13
Group 'B'	5
Group 'C'	41
Group 'D'	24
TOTAL	83

(b) Scheduled Castes	4
Scheduled Tribes	17

(NOTE : These figures relate to Groups 'B' 'C' and 'D' as Group 'A' posts are filled up by taking officers of All India Services and other technical experts on deputation. The question of reservation in Group 'A' posts does not arise).

(c) Percentage reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of percentage of their population in the region as a whole is as under:—

Scheduled Castes	6%
Scheduled Tribes	22%

Decentralisation of Powers.

5994. SHRINIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI K. T. KOSALARAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the call of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan for decentralisation of powers as suggested that the Centre should look after important fields like foreign relations and Defence and leave as much of the rest as possible to even the remotest villages and towns, is receiving Government's attention as appeared in Times of India on 17-7-1977; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press reports in this behalf. It is recognised that a high degree of centralisation is not desirable as it is inconsistent with democracy and can lead to authoritarianism. Government is of the view that decentralisation and widest popular participation should be encouraged at all levels.

Non-Observance of Holiday on a Polling Day.

5995. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular was issued by the Chairman Mr. Bapat of Kandla Port Trust for non-observance of a holiday on a day of polling in Port Trust Office as well as Dock Worker for bye-election of Anjar Constituency of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A circular was issued by Kandla Port Trust on 8th June but was later cancelled.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ

5996. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की भौगोलिक सीमाओं में वर्ष 1962 और वर्ष 1967 की स्थिति के अनुसार कोई अन्तर है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरणसिंह) : (क) और (ख). बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमा परिवर्तन अधिनियम) 1968 प्रवृत्त होने से पूर्व बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के बीच कुछ सीमा निशान थे और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा वर्तमान हरियाणा के बीच सीमा रेखा नदी की मध्य धारा के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है । सीमा निर्धारित करने वाली नदी की धारा में इन अनियमित परिवर्तनों का असर उक्त अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की भौगोलिक सीमाओं को बदलने में पड़ा है ।

Unserviceable Russian Aircraft

5997. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 12 squadron of I. L. 14 Russian aircrafts are lying unserviceable;

(b) if so, from what date ;

(c) what are the reasons for grounding such a big fleet of aircrafts; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix responsibility for the maintenance and operation of aircrafts vital for the defence of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) The Indian Air Force had only one Squadron of IL-14 aircraft. The aircraft were withdrawn from service with effect from 1st April, 1975.

(c) The aircraft were withdrawn from service because spares required for maintenance of the aircraft were not available, the same having gone out of production in the country of manufacture.

(d) The Government have already laid down a regular system for maintenance and operation of all aircraft of the defence services.

Ex-gratia payment to dependents of Shri D. S. Lamba, Judge of Punjab and Haryana High Court from Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

5998. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ex-gratia amount has been paid to the dependents of Shri D. S. Lamba, a temporary judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court who died on 27th November, 1976 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund or any other Fund of the Centre; and

(b) if so, who moved for the same and the details of the amount paid ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी कार्य के लिये बनाये गये पदों का एक समान काडर

5999. श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी का काम करने के लिए बनाये गये पदों को एक समान काडर बनाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यह काडर कब तक बनाया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभी संवर्ग की रूपरेखा पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है । उम्मीद है कि यह संवर्ग शीघ्र ही बन जाएगा ।

“समाचार” को विशेष अनुदान

6000. श्री शरद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ‘समाचार’ आर्थिक संकट में है और क्या वह निकट भविष्य में अपने कर्मचारियों और सरकारी एजेंसियों जैसे विदेश, संचार तथा डाक और तार विभाग को राशि दे पाने की स्थिति में होगा ;

(ख) नियमित अनुदान के अलावा अब तक सरकार ने ‘समाचार’ को कुल कितना विशेष अनुदान दिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में यह अनुदान देते रहने का है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ‘समाचार’ में वित्तीय अनियमितताओं को समाप्त

करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण खड्गवाणी) : (क) "समाचार" की वित्तीय स्थिति, भारत की समाचार एजेंसियों के भादो ढांचे की जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा आंकी जाती है । समिति की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) 1976-77 के दौरान, सरकार ने "समाचार" को 50 लाख रुपये की राशि के विशेष अनुदान दिये ताकि वह पहले की देयताओं, चालू घाटे और कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों में वृद्धि के कारण बढ़े हुए व्यय की पूर्ति कर सके ।

(ग) इस पर निर्णय विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों की रोशनी में लिया जायेगा ।

(घ) "समाचार" में किन्हीं वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के बारे में सरकार के पास फिलहाल कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Sick Units

6001. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) a list of sick industrial units taken over and are presently under Government management;

(b) amount invested in these units;

(c) profit or loss made by these units since Government took over their management; and

(d) the total number of persons employed in these units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A list of sick industrial undertakings the management of which has been taken over by Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-953/77].

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries by Technical persons in Backward Areas

6002. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technically qualified persons who have so far set up small scale industries in backward areas; and

(b) the areas involved and the annual turnover of such industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) According to the information received from 11 States and 6 Union Territories, 1366 technically qualified persons have set up industries in the backward districts of these States/Union Territories.

(b) The areas involved include all backward districts in the respective States and Union Territories. According to the information received from 5 States and 2 Union Territories, the annual turnover of such industries is Rs. 10.47 Crores.

Assistant Grade Departmental Limited Competitive Examination

6003. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Grade Departmental Limited Competitive Examination has been done away with by the Subordinate Services Commission, New Delhi, while all other Departmental Examinations are being conducted regularly;]

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said examination has been conducted in February, 1977 for Railway Board Employees only; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such discrimination towards CSS employees?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). In view of complaints of stagnation and the reduction in the number of posts of Assistants with the introduction/extension of Desk Officer Scheme, the Rules relating to the Central Secretariat Service were amended in April, 1977, abolishing the Limited De-

partmental Competitive Examination for promotion of Upper Division Clerks to the Grade of Assistant.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The examination for Railway Board employees only was held in pursuance of a decision taken by the Board that since one examination had been held for promotion of Upper Division Clerks of Central Secretariat Clerical Service to the grade of Assistant, at least one examination may be held for the Railway Board employees also. Action has, however, been taken by the Railway Board to amend their recruitment rules on the lines of the amendment in the Central Secretariat Service Rules. There is no question of any discrimination towards Central Secretariat Service employees.

Power Theft in DESU

6004. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a power theft in DESU valued at about 50 lakhs of rupees a year; and

(b) if so, steps taken to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAM) : (a) and (b) Facts are being collected and they will be laid on the Table of the House later.

Seat for Goa, Daman and Diu in Rajya Sabha

6005. SHRI EDURADO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to amend the constitution so as to provide for a seat for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Rajya Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : The Government have no such proposal.

विदेशों में स्वाधीनता सेनानियों के स्मारकों का बनाया जाना

6006. श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के स्वाधीनता संग्राम के लिये आजाद हिन्द फौज के स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की किन-किन देशों में स्मरण किया जाता है और क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे देशों में सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के स्मारक बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्मारकों का निर्माण कब तक किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). स्वाधीनता के लिए भारत के संघर्ष से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न देशों में आजाद हिन्द फौज के स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को उनकी भूमिका के लिए स्मरण किया जाता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कर्मचारियों की हाल ही में एक बैठक मलेशिया में हुई थी। किसी विदेश में सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के स्मारक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु यदि किसी देश द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पहल की जाती है तो सरकार इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी।

पाताखेड़ा कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों की रविवार की छुट्टी देना

6007. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसी कोयला खानों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ श्रमिकों को रविवार की छुट्टी दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पाताखेड़ा कोयला खान के श्रमिकों को, जो वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड, कलकत्ता के अधीन है, रविवार की छुट्टी देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र की जिन कोयला खानों में सामान्य रूप से इतवार के दिन छुट्टी होती है उनकी संख्या 294 है ।

(ख) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० की पाताखेड़ा कोयला खानों में इतवार के दिन सामान्य रूप से छुट्टी होती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Pucca Road leading to Temple of Shamji at Khatu in Rajasthan

6008. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no pucca road from all sides leading to temple of Shamji at Khatu in Rajasthan, important pilgrim centre, causing great inconvenience and hardship to the pilgrims visiting the temple;

(b) whether people of that area have been representing to the Central Govt. for failure of the State Government in providing pucca roads leading to the temple; and

(c) whether Central Govt. have sanctioned any amount for this purpose or issued any instructions to the State Govt. to take up the job on priority basis?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There is a State road, the development of which to the level required is the concern of the Rajasthan Govt.

(b) No Sir.

(c) In view of the answer to clause (a) it does not arise.

फोटो डिवीजन के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा किया गया प्राइवेट काम

6009. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के फोटो डिवीजन एकक के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों (निदेशक और

उप-निदेशक सहित) ने आपतकालीन स्थिति के दौरान बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्राइवेट काम करवाया और अब भी करवाते हैं और वे इस सारे काम को प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के नाम दिखाते हैं जब कि वह काम वस्तुतः प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय का नहीं होता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच की है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, जिन्होंने सरकारी सामग्री और रसायनों का भारी मात्रा में दुरुपयोग किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

T. V. Facilities in Himachal Pradesh

6010. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:—

(a) whether no T. V. facilities have been given to Himachal Pradesh as has been done in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir Haryana and Delhi in Northern States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a relay station one in Simla hills and other in Kangra valley of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) It has not been possible to provide T.V. facilities to Himachal Pradesh due to financial constraints.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal to set up a Relay Centre at Kasauli which will relay programmes emanating from Jullundur T.V. Centre now under construction. Though originally the project was for implementation during the 5th Plan, this scheme had to be postponed to the Sixth Plan due to lack of financial resources. The Kasauli Relay Centre,

when ready, will provide coverage to parts of Himachal Pradesh including Simla.

Recruitment in Army

6011. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the recruitment pattern and the percentage of different States in various Regiments in vogue before six/seven years and in British period; and

(b) the changed pattern and the percentage which at present exists?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). During the British period, recruitment to the Army was confined to certain classes referred to as 'Martial classes' and to certain traditional areas. After Independence, the policy has been to broad-base recruitment and open it to non-traditional areas and to classes other than so-called 'Martial classes'. The change has been introduced gra-

dually and the position during the last 8 to 10 years has been that while certain Regiments or parts thereof are organised on the basis of particular classes or castes or areas, others are open to all classes and areas. Where the Regiments or parts of Regiments are organised on the basis of particular classes or areas, recruitment is confined to such classes or castes and areas. In the case of 'All-class' Regiments, recruitment is made from all the States/Union Territories on the basis of percentage of recruitable male population of that State/Union Territory to the recruitable male population of the country. Where, however, the actual recruitment in a particular State/Union Territory falls below the proportion so allotted, the deficiency is made good from other States/Union Territories.

2. Statistics relating to percentage recruitment from different States in various Regiments during the British period are not available.

3. State-wise percentages recruitment to the Army as at present and seven years before is as under:—

States/Union Territories	Percentage seven years before (1969-70)	Percentage as at present (1976-77)
1	2	3
Punjab	16.3	14.3
Jammu & Kashmir	1.8	5.3
Haryana	8.9	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	4.6	5.7
Delhi	0.8	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	15.1	17.7
Bihar	5.5	3.7
West Bengal	3.3	3.4
Orissa	1.4	1.4
Assam	3.9	1.2
Arunachal (NEFA)	0.0	0.1

	1	2	3
Nagaland		0.1	0.2
Manipur		0.8	0.3
Rajasthan		6.8	8.3
Madhya Pradesh		2.6	2.0
Maharashtra		7.5	6.5
Gujarat		2.6	0.8
Andhra Pradesh		4.0	3.4
Tamil Nadu		5.8	4.4
Karnataka (Mysore)		2.6	2.2
Kerala		5.5	5.8
Meghalaya		0.0	0.2
Mizoram		0.0	0.2
Nepal/Sikkim/Bhutan		@	4.9
TOTAL		100.0	100.0

Note: @ Intake/on these states not included in the total intake.

Officers in I. E. S. and I. S. S.

6012. SHRI VASANT SATHE :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Assistant Directors/Research Officers in Economics and Statistics who have put in more than 10-15 years of service as Class I, still continue to be *ad hoc*;

(b) if so, what action is taken/proposed to remove adhocism in service career of these officers and whether the Government propose to issue orders confirming/regularising all such officers who have put more than 5 years of continuous *ad hoc* service;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision regarding down-grading of *ad hoc* Class I Officers to Class II level as recommended by Pay Commission;

(d) whether there is a proposal to enhance the departmental quota of promotion of these officers in I.E.S. and I.S.S. services; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to merge I.E.S. and I.S.S. services?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) . With a view to improving promotion prospects and to attract best available talent to the IES and ISS, certain proposals to restructure Grade IV of the two Services were considered by the Government of India and some tentative decisions were taken in 1969-70. As, in the mean time, the Third Central Pay Commission was constituted, it was decided to await its recommendations before taking a final decision. The Pay Commission has, *inter alia*, recommended the decadrement of a number of Grade IV posts of both Services and their down-grading to Class II. These recommendations as also other associated matters such as improvement of promotion prospects of incumbents of decadred posts are under consideration of Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Pending a final decision on the restructuring of Grad IV, direct recruitment to that Grade is not being made to the full extent provided in the rules. A number of vacancies in Grade IV have been filled from time to time through *ad hoc* promotions. These arrangements will be terminated after a final decision on the restructuring of Grade IV is taken.

(e) No, Sir.

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के कार्य

6013. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन स्थानों पर दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं और उन में प्रत्येक केन्द्र का क्षेत्र कहां तक फैला हुआ है और किन केन्द्रों से स्याहसफेद चित्रों के अतिरिक्त रंगीन चित्रों का भी प्रसारण किया जाता है ; और

(ख) बिहार के कौन-कौन से हिस्से और जिले किन-किन दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के सफल प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आते हैं और प्रत्येक केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत कितना क्षेत्र आता है ?

सूचना और और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जिन पर फिलहाल दूरदर्शन केन्द्र चालू हैं उनके नाम और प्रत्येक केन्द्र के सेवा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आनेवाला क्षेत्र इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्र	सेवा क्षेत्र वर्ग किलोमीटर
1. दिल्ली	4,300
2. बम्बई	10,000
3. पूना	15,000
4. श्रीनगर	4,000
5. अमृतसर	8,400
6. कलकत्ता	7,900
7. मद्रास	12,000
8. लखनऊ	11,300
9. जयपुर	25,400
10. रायपुर	5,000

किसी भी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से रंगीन फिल्म नहीं दिखाई जाती है ।

(ख) बिहार का कोई भी भाग वर्तमान दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के सेवा-क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता। तथापि, इस वर्ष के अन्त तक मुजफ्फरपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके सेवा-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 5 000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र आयेगा ।

Expenditure of I.T.D.Ps. by Government of Orissa

6014. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa earmarked money from the State plan outlays for each project from the different heads of the departments ?

(b) if so, how much money the State has already spent up to the end of 1976-77 in sub-plan areas; and

(c) The assistance provided by the Ministry and the amount spent by the State so far ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the latest information from the State Government an amount of Rs. 41.18 crores has been incurred out of the State Plan in the tribal Sub-Plan Area during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. The allocation for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 20.13 crores. The actual expenditure incurred is being compiled by the State Government.

(c) In the first three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 9.65 crores has been released to the Government of Orissa. During the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 an expenditure of Rs. 3.10 crores was incurred. In 1976-77 the tentative figure of expenditure is reported to be Rs. 3.60 crores making a total of Rs. 6.70 crores for the first three years of the Fifth Plan.

Cement Factory at Sunki Koraput

6015. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to set up Cement factory at Sunki (Koraput, Orissa) to exploit the occurred lime-stone deposit at Amphaballi long back by the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the recommendations by the State and the steps taken by Government to set up the factory in the backward district of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Orissa requested the setting up of a cement factory at Sunki (Koraput), Orissa either in the Central public sector or as a joint venture between the State Industrial Development Corporation and the Cement Corporation of India. The Cement Corporation of India was of the view that the limestone deposits at Amphaballi are of fluctuating grade and structurally disturbed. These deposits would have to be investigated in greater details. Due to financial and managerial constraints, the Cement Corporation of India was not in a position to undertake this project during the Fifth Plan period. The State Government was, however, advised to consider the possibility of setting up of the cement plant in the State Sector.

Drought Situation in Asansol-Raniganj Coal Belt

6016. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state that the number and names of villages where dried ponds were filled up by water by Eastern Coalfields Limited during the last summer season when drought situation was prevailing in Asansol-Raniganj Coal belt?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :
37 ponds in 33 villages falling in the Asansol-Raniganj coal belt were filled up by water by the Eastern Coalfields Limited during the summer season of 1977. The names of the villages along with the number of ponds is given in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

<i>Name of the Village</i>	<i>Number of ponds</i>
1. Kuardih	1
2. Damra	2
3. Chilot	1

<i>Name of the Village</i>	<i>Number of ponds</i>
4. Shibdanga	1
5. Chanda	1
6. Ninga	2
7. Kankyaya	1
8. Sripur	3
9. Jamuria	1
10. Madalpur	1
11. Shankarpur	1
12. Belapahari	1
13. Searsole	1
14. Kendra	1
15. Dhandadih	1
16. Katagoria	1
17. Bansra	1
18. Satgram	1
19. Chelode	1
20. Harbanga	1
21. Chahbalpur	1
22. Chapui	1
23. Kumardih	1
24. Shyamsundarpur	1
25. Nabagram	1
26. Methani	1
27. Raghunathbatti	1
28. Aldih	1
29. Mouthdih	1
30. Radhanagar	1
31. Narayanpur	1
32. Bhamuria	1
33. Jagatdih	1
TOTAL :	37

हैल्मेट का अनिवार्य रूप से उपयोग

6017. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मोटर साइकिल चालकों अथवा स्कूटर चालकों के लिए हैल्मेट का अनिवार्य रूप से उपयोग करने का विचार किसके मस्तिष्क की उपज है ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिये किसी समिति ने सिफारिश की है और यदि हां तो समिति के सदस्यों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ग) क्या हैल्मेट पहनने से स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ समय के बाद सिर में चक्कर आने तथा कम सुनाई पड़ने की शिकायतें सही पाई गई हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार स्वास्थ्य और यातायात विषयों के विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति गठित करेगी और उसकी सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली ने घातक दुर्घटनाओं पर किये गये अध्ययन के फलस्वरूप हैल्मेट के अनिवार्य प्रयोग किये जाने का सुझाव दिया । नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त सड़क सुरक्षा अध्ययन दल ने भी इसके लिये सिफारिश की ।

(ग) और (घ). तमिल नाडु, चंडीगढ़, अथवा दिल्ली से, जहां इसका प्रयोग अनिवार्य रूप से किया गया है, संबंधित व्यक्तियों के स्वास्थ्य पर हैल्मेट पहनने का दुष्प्रभाव

पड़ने के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । परन्तु इन हैल्मेटों में हवा के अबाधरूप से आवागमन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता बताई गई है । हैल्मेटों में से हवा गुजरने के लिए छेदों की व्यवस्था किये जाने के प्रश्न पर हैल्मेट के निर्माताओं से बात की गई है ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना

6018. श्री श्याम सुन्दर सोमानी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कृष्ण अडवानी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण सेवा का विस्तार/सुधार करने के लिए नये रेडियो स्टेशन नजीबाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश), सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) और इटानगर (अरुणाचल प्रदेश) में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, श्रीनगर, (जम्मू और काश्मीर), शिलांग (मेघालय) और ऐजवाल (मिजोरम) के वर्तमान आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों को वहां उच्चतर शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर लगाकर सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है ।

Clearance of Schemes for Orissa

6019. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
Will the Minister of Planning be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes in the State of Orissa which have so far not been cleared by the Planning Commission;

(b) the details of the schemes and the amount involved therein; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in regard to these schemes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Except the project regarding construction of a Marine Drive Road, 31 Km. long, between Puri and Konark costing Rs. 1.20 crores, no other projects have been referred to the Planning Commission by the Government of Orissa for clearance. This project has been examined in the Planning Commission and the State Government have been advised to defer the consideration of this project till the Sixth Plan on account of a large number of on-going schemes already in hand with the State Government.

केन्द्रीय लवण सलाहकार बोर्ड

6020. श्री चौधरी मोती भाई श्रार० :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय लवण सलाहकार बोर्ड के कौन कौन सदस्य हैं और इसका मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है ; और

(ख) गुजरात क्षेत्र के लिये लवण सम्बन्धी क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन हैं और इसका मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) और (ख). नमक सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय परामर्श मण्डल और क्षेत्रीय परामर्श मण्डल अब नहीं हैं। इन मण्डलों के पुनर्गठन का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मण्डलों

का विशिष्ट कोई प्रधान कार्यालय नहीं है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय नमक मण्डल के लिए नमक आयुक्त, जयपुर द्वारा तथा क्षेत्रीय परामर्श मण्डलों के लिए उप-सहायक नमक आयुक्तों के कार्यालयों द्वारा अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में सचिवालयीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

Staff Attached to Former Ministers

6021. SHRI A. MURUGESAN :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Special Assistants/PSs/PAs who were attached to the Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State in the previous Government immediately before recent Lok Sabha poll;

(b) who among them have been (i) taken by the new Ministers in the present Government and with which Minister they are attached and with what designation; (ii) allowed to go on leave, the period of leave granted to each of them and the reasons for granting them leave; (iii) reverted to their respective parent offices; and

(c) the names of those who are on leave or reverted to their parent office but still continue to have telephone and other facilities at Government cost and the reasons for allowing them these benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

कोटा में नया इन्फैंटरी डिबीजन

6022. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान में एक नया इन्फैंटरी डिबीजन स्थापित किया जा रहा है और क्या प्रस्तावित इन्फैंटरी डिबीजन बनाने के लिए कोटा के भूतपूर्व नरेश से जो जमीन खरीदी गई है वह शहरी भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली थी;

(ख) क्या इन्फेंटरी डिबीजन के लिए चुना गया स्थान भीड़-भाड़ का शहरी क्षेत्र है और वह शहर और रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच सड़क के किनारे पर स्थित है और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी उषयुक्त नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रस्तावित इन्फेंटरी डिबीजन को इस स्थान से बदल कर कोटा बांध मार्ग पर ले जाने पर विचार करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) कोटा में सेना की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त भूमि की आवश्यकता थी और इसके लिए कोटा के भूतपूर्व राजा की भूमि का चयन किया गया। इस प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है कि क्या भूमि शहरी सीमा अधिनियम अथवा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के अधीन राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। इसी बीच, भारत सरकार के अनुरोध पर राजस्थान सरकार ने मितम्बर, 1976 में इस स्थल का रक्षा और भारत आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम तथा नियमावली के अधीन अधिग्रहण कर लिया है।

(ख) चयन किया गया स्थान कोटा शहर में है और यह सेना के पास पहले से मौजूद दो क्षेत्रों के बीच में पड़ता है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इसके बदले कुछ अन्य स्थानों की पेशकश की थी लेकिन सुरक्षा सहित अन्य सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस स्थान की एक विशेषता यह है कि यह स्थान सैनिक क्षेत्र के दो अलग-अलग हिस्सों को मिलाकर एक छावनी के रूप में जोड़ता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विकास लागत में बचत होती है और कमांड, नियंत्रण, अनुशासन और सुरक्षा में सुविधा होती है।

(ग) जिन स्थानों पर विचार किया गया था उनमें से कोटा बांध भी एक स्थान था परन्तु उसे उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया। अतः इस स्थान पर स्थानान्तरण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सांभर झील राजस्थान को पुनः सौंपना

6023. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है कि सांभर झील उन्हें पुनः सौंप दी जाये ताकि इस झील के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र का उचित विकास कर नमक पर आधारित उद्योगों का तेजी से विकास किया जा सके ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस) : (क) और (ख) सितम्बर, 1974 में राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सांभर साल्ट स्रोत राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित करने पर विचार करने के लिए लिखा था। उस समय राज्य सरकार को यह बताया गया था कि इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर कि नमक केन्द्र का विषय है तथा कृष्णमाचारी एवार्ड अप्रैल, 1961 के अनुसार सांभर साल्ट स्रोत का स्वामित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार पर होने के फलस्वरूप विद्यमान व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन अपेक्षित नहीं समझा गया।

कांच की कीमत

6024. श्री चौधरी मोती भाई आर० : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आपात स्थिति के बाद कांच उद्योग ने कांच की कीमतों में बहुत वृद्धि कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें गुजरात ग्लास को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी से इस बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) कांच की बढ़ी हुई कीमतें कम करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने प्रस्ताव है ?

Sales Tax on Hand Made Safety Matches

6025. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have levied Sales Tax on handmade safety matches in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the handmade safety match industry has been adversely affected by the levy of the Sales Tax; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to abolish this levy of sales tax on items of consumer use ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir. Sales Tax on safety matches both machine made and hand made has been levied under the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975 with effect from 21-10-75.

(b) Sales of safety matches, including hand-made safety matches are taxable in the neighbouring States of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan as also in most other States. Tax on these at the first point was levied @ 4% with effect from 21-10-1975 in the light of recommendations of the Select Committee of the Lok Sabha which considered the Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1973.

(c) and (d). Government have no information. However, Government are considering to exempt the hand made matches from levy of sales tax in Delhi. It is also proposed to give advice for similar action to the neighbouring states.

Export of Ilmenite,

6026. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether ilmenite which is ore of Titanium metal is available along a 40 Km. stretch from Purnagad to Malgund in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra and that this ilmenite is of best quality ;

(b) whether in the year 1954 M/s. Ruia and M/s. Fathechand Jaisingh exported one thousand five hundred million tonnes quantity of ilmenite from Malgund to Japan ;

(c) whether Japan wanted to have ilmenite from Malgund site but Government did not give permission to export and the export has since then been stopped; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same; and whether there are many parties ready to export the ilmenite ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy carried out reconnaissance surveys of parts of coastal tracts of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra in 1954-55 and 1959-60. Survey conducted during 1954-55 revealed that the ilmenite occurrences are patchy and not continuous. The samples collected from this area during 1959-60 indicated that ilmenite content varied from 26-53%. The Directorate of Geology & Mining of the Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur also conducted field investigations in the ilmenite-bearing areas of this region during the field seasons in 1970-71 to 1973-74 and the analytical tests indicated that Ratnagiri ilmenite is of low to medium grade quality.

(b) Government is aware that prior to the issue of regulatory orders banning export of ilmenite, beach sands were being exported in bulk quantities from this region in the past by private parties, but no definite information regarding the export of ilmenite to the extent indicated from this area by private parties cited is available.

(c) Apart from stray enquiries, Government have no firm information as to whether Japan wanted to have ilmenite from Malgund site. Export of ilmenite to Japan has not been stopped. On the contrary, India continues to export ilmenite, produced from the beach sands of the west coasts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, on a large scale to foreign countries including Japan. In view of the low ilmenite content in Ratnagiri beach sand deposits, it will not be economically viable to produce ilmenite. Besides, Ratnagiri ilmenite contains a higher content of manganese and chromium which render the mineral difficult for use in industry.

(d) It is true that some private parties have shown interest in ilmenite around Malgund area, but Government have not granted any mining lease as exploitation of scheduled minerals under the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953 which includes ilmenite, is reserved for State.

ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण

6027. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या मौज्जद और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के समान एक पृथक सड़क निर्माण निगम की स्थापना करने का है और इस प्रकार एक राष्ट्रव्यापी योजना का श्रीगणेश करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : ग्रामीण सड़कों का अनुरदायित्व राज्यों का है और इसलिए, यदि वे ऐसा निर्णय करें, तो निगम की स्थापना का काम राज्य सरकारों का है ।

Police Officers of Delhi Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6028. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of DSPs (SDPOs), Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables in the Delhi Police ;

(b) the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately among them category-wise ; and

(c). whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fully met in each category; if not, the reasons therefor and how and when it is proposed to fill the backlog of reserved quota ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) There are 88 DSPs (19) of whom are posted as SDOPs, 306 Inspectors, 1720 Sub-Inspectors, 1448 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4003 Head Constables and 13732 Constables in the Delhi Police.

(b) One DSP, 20 Inspectors— 132 sub-Inspectors, 71 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 366 Head Constables and 1708 Constables belong to the Scheduled Caste while 25 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 25 Head Constables

and 164 Constables belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Inspite of best efforts and even after applying relaxed standards the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes could not be fully met because of non-availability of sufficient number of suitable candidates. All relaxations permissible under the rules are being given. Every effort is being made to ensure that the shortfall is made good in the near future.

दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को छुट्टियां

6029. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रविवार तथा राष्ट्रीय त्योहार को छुट्टी रहती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को उपरोक्त छुट्टियां क्यों नहीं दी जाती; और

(ग) उसके बदले उन्हें कितने दिनों की छुट्टियां दी जायेंगी और यदि उन्हें कोई छुट्टियां नहीं दी जायेंगी तो क्या उन्हें उनके बदले अनिश्चित वेतन दिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) सामान्यतः सरकारी कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में महीने में द्वितीय शनिवार को छोड़कर हफ्ते में 6 दिन (रविवार को छोड़ कर) सचिवालय स्वभाव का कार्य करते हैं । इसके अनिश्चित उनको 16 छुट्टियां जिसमें तीन राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियां शामिल हैं मिलती है । किन्तु जो कर्मचारी आपरेशनल ड्यूटी करते हैं उनको इससे कम छुट्टियां मिलती

(ख) और (ग) पुलिस बल का कार्य उसी प्रकार का होने के कारण उसे पारी के आधार पर किया जाता है ताकि उनकी सेवायें लोगों को हर समय मिल सकें । इसलिए उनको प्रत्येक रविवार की छुट्टी तथा राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी देना संभव नहीं है । तथापि उनके निर्धारित कार्य के घंटे अन्य सरकारी

कर्मचारियों से अधिक नहीं है और जब कभी निर्धारित घंटों से अधिक समय तक ड्यूटी देने के लिए उनकी सेवाओं की आवश्यकता होती है तो नियमों के अधीन ए० एस० आई० हैडक्वार्टर्स तथा कान्स्टेबलों को भोजन भत्ता दिया जाता है। इन्हीं सीमित साधनों में यह सुनिश्चित करने की हर कोशिश की जा रही है कि अधिक से अधिक पुलिस कर्मचारियों को साप्ताहिक छुट्टी दी जाए।

Industries in Meghalaya

6030 SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of large and medium industries under public sector in Meghalaya;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up any large/medium scale industries under public sector in Meghalaya this Year; and

(c) if so, the number, place and nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) None, Sir; However, the following large and medium industries under joint sector are in operation in Meghalaya :—

1. Cherrapunji Cement Factory.
2. Komorrah Lime Stone Ltd.
3. Meghalaya Essential Oils & Chemicals Ltd.
4. Meghalaya Phyto Chemicals Ltd.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of the Central Government. However, the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, a State Government Undertaking, is contemplating to set up the following projects in the State, under joint sector, in collaboration with other parties :—

1. Jute Mill.
2. Calcium Carbide Project.
3. Welded Wire Mesh Project.
4. Canned Meat Project.
5. Fruit Processing Project.
6. Asbestos Cement Sheets Project.

7. Mini Paper Plant.
8. Biogas & Fertiliser Project.
9. Jaintia Cement Project.
10. V-Belt and Fan Belt Project.
11. Cement Clinker Project.
12. Acetylene Black Project.
13. Sack Kraft and Insulation Paper Project.

Details regarding location of these projects are not readily available.

Cement Clinker project at Siju (Meghalaya)

6031. SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Cement Clinker Project at Siju in Meghalaya under public sector; and

(b) if so, the progress made thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, a State Public Sector Undertaking, was granted an industrial licence in July, 1974, valid for two years, for the manufacture of 4 lakh tonnes of Cement Clinker per annum, based on the limestone deposits available in between the villages Siju Songmong and Siju Artica of Garo Hills. Part of the produce was intended to be supplied to Bangla Desh. The validity of industrial licence was extended for a further period of one year i.e. up to 30-7-1977, at the request of the Corporation to enable it to implement the project. No request for further extension of time has been received as yet.

Radio Station at Tura in Meghalaya

6032. SHRI P. A. SANGMA : will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal to set up a Radio Station at Tura in Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision for setting up a radio station at Tura was included in the original shelf of schemes for the draft Fifth Plan. However, due to the paucity of financial resources, this provision could not be retained in the finalised version of the Fifth Plan. The area has been surveyed from the point of view of ascertaining the feasibility of setting up a radio station at this centre. Frequencies have also been coordinated internationally for the operation of medium-wave transmitters at Tura. Attempt will be made to include it in the 6th Plan proposals.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये योजना

6033. श्री बालक राम : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भौगोलिक और जलवायु की दृष्टि से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के कृषि तथा औद्योगिक विकास हेतु देश के मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं से भिन्न योजना की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और उससे हिमाचल प्रदेश कितनी मात्रा में लाभान्वित हुआ है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों वाली राज्य सरकारों या पूर्णतः पर्वतीय राज्यों से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि कृषिक तथा अन्य विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करते समय वे अपने अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आने वाले क्षेत्रों की प्राकृतिक भौगोलिक स्थिति, संसाधन प्रयास, आधारभूत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, आदि का ध्यान रखें ।

मुख्य उद्देश्य ये हैं कि कृषि, बागबानी, वनोद्योग और भूमि संरक्षण के विकास कार्य को व्यापक किया जा सके । अर्थ-व्यवस्था के कृषि तथा अन्योन्य क्षेत्रों के विकास में तीव्रता लाने के लिए बिजली, सिंचाई, सड़क,

विपणन तथा ऋण से संबंधित बुनियादी आधारभूत सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जा सके । व्यापक विषमताओं को कम करने/समाप्त करने के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा, पेयजल की पूर्ति, ग्रामीण सड़कें, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य आदि से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों पर भी बल दिया गया है ।

पर्वतीय राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की प्रणाली अधिक उदार है । इस प्रणाली से हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को भी लाभ मिलता है ।

जो राज्य आंशिक रूप से पर्वतीय हैं वे स्थानीय स्थलाकृति, कृषि-जलवायु की स्थिति और संसाधनों के अनुरूप अपने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से उप योजनाएं तैयार करते हैं । इन उप योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के उनके प्रयासों में सहयोग करने के लिए उन्हें विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

शिमला अथवा कसौली में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

6064. श्री बालक राम : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के दूरदराज के इलाकों के लिए शिमला अथवा कसौली में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने पुरजोर मांग की है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मांग पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए किन-किन मार्गदर्शी बातों का पालन किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कसौली में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।।

(ग) किसी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के स्थापित करने में जिन मार्केटर्सों सिद्धांतों का पालन किया जाता है वे हैं तकनीकी संभाव्यता और वित्तीय संसाधनों के अनुरूप अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्र को कवर करना।

Family Allowance to MISA Detenus in Tihar Jail

6035. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of political MISA detenus in Tihar Jail who moved High Court and or Government for grant of family maintenance allowance during emergency period;

(b) how many of them were not granted family allowance and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to pay family allowance to such ex-MISA detenus of Delhi who were the sole bread earners for their families who were not earlier granted family allowances; and

(d) if so, by what time, and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) 84.

(b) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, family allowance has been sanctioned in 28 cases. The remaining cases are being scrutinised by them and will be finalised soon.

Reinstatement of Central Government Employees

6036. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of Central Government employees at Delhi detained under MISA during emergency with grounds of detention;

(b) number of those dismissed/removed while under detention and reasons therefor in each case ;

(c) whether all of them have since been reinstated and paid their dues;

(d) if not, reasons therefor and by what time they would be reinstated and paid their dues without break in service or treating them as on duty, and

(e) whether they would be paid full pay for the entire period without break in service, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration 23 Central Government servants were detained under MISA at Delhi during the Emergency for the reasons indicated below :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Association with RSS | 1 |
| (2) Association with Anand Marg | 1 |
| (3) Association with CPI(M) | 3 |
| (4) Espionage | 1 |
| (5) Activities prejudicial to public order | 6 |
| (6) Anti-national activities and malpractices | 10 |
| (7) Illegal foreign exchange activities | 1 |

(b) to (e). Government have taken a decision and orders in this behalf have already been issued that all Central Government employees who were detained under MISA or removed/dismissed from service during the Emergency for their participation in the activities of the RSS, the Jamaat-e-Islami, Anand Marg, CP (ML) and CPI (M) should be reinstated forthwith, that the period between the date of removal from service and the date of reinstatement and the period during which a Government servant remained under suspension due to this detention under MISA should be treated as on duty purposes of increment and pension and that he should be paid subsistence allowance for such period equal to 50% of the salary.

Government employees involved in espionage and other objectionable and illegal activities are not to be reinstated

Method of Recruitment in Eastern Coalfields Limited

6037. SHRI ROBIN SEN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the procedure followed in respect of recruitment in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. which alleged to follow the procedure of Public Sector Undertaking ;

(b) the number of employees and manual labourers recruited through Employment Exchange of Asansol, Sitapur, Raviganj in 1977 and category of those workers and employees and names of those collieries where recruited; and

(c) the number of the employees and workers recruited directly in 1977 and their categories and names of the collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN)

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House .

Rehabilitation of Ex-Serviceman in Goa

6038. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of ex-servicemen in Goa, who have so far been rehabilitated and what are the details of their rehabilitation ;

(b) whether the ex-servicemen's Association of Goa has made any representation in this regard; and

(c) what steps are being taken to rehabilitate all ex-servicemen in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) 65 ex-servicemen have been placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges, since 1st January, 1974. The number otherwise rehabilitated is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps taken to rehabilitate ex-servicemen, including those in the Union Territory of Goa are as follows:—

(i) Reservation of vacancies upto 10% in Class III and 20% in Class IV posts in the Central Government Offices in the Union Territory of Goa and reservation of 17½% of Class III and 27½% of Class IV posts in the Central Public Sector Undertakings and the Offices of the Nationalised Banks in the Union Territory ;

(ii) In the Union Territory Services, 10% of Class III posts and 20% of Class IV posts have been reserved for ex-servicemen.

(iii) There is a scheme for imparting training to JCOs/ORs in various trades and vocations, in the ITIs and elsewhere .

TV Station in Goa

6039. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received either from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu or from any other party to set up a Television Station in Goa;

(b) if so, from whom and when such proposal was received;

(c) the precise nature of this proposal; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Goa had suggested location of a TV Relay Centre in Goa to relay programmes from Bombay Doordarshan Kendra by utilising microwave link being engineered by P & T between Bombay and Goa. The proposal was examined by Government, and it was found that it is technically feasible to set up a TV re-broadcast transmitter at Goa. However, due to financial constraints, Government could not undertake this project. The position was explained to the Chief Minister.

(d) The proposal will be kept in view while formulating schemes for setting up of TV Stations in different parts of the country during the Sixth Plan period.

Proposal to include Gauda and Kumbi of Goa in Scheduled Castes List

6040. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Government has received any proposal from the Government of Goa to include the "Gauda" and "Kumbi" community or any other section of the population of that territory among the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or to extend to any such community or section the benefits enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the specific nature of these proposals and when were they received?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposals of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu were taken into consideration when the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were specified in relation to the Union Territory in the Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968 and Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968. The Kumbi and Gauda Communities were not found eligible to be treated as Scheduled Tribes.

No further proposals have been received from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Overtime Allowance to Staff of Doordarshan

6041. **SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given as overtime allowance to the staff of Doordarshan from January 1976 to date to technical staff and programme staff separately; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a). The total amounts given as overtime allowance to the (1) technical staff, and (2) programme staff of Doordarshan from January 1976 to date are Rs. 4,46,259.55 P. and Rs. 1,12,599.45 P. respectively.

(b) There is overall shortage of operational staff in all Doordarshan Kendra. Originally the staff was sanctioned on an ad hoc basis for each Kendra. Since then the work has increased considerably due to increase in transmission hours and preparation of capsule programme for SITE and post continuity SITE etc., but additional staff could not be sanctioned due to non-finalisation of staffing pattern by the Staff Inspection Unit. The SIU, which has since completed its study, has found a shortage of 13% of the staff of Doordarshan.

Harijans Killed in States

6042. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Harijans killed in the various States during the last three years;

(b) in how many cases prosecution was launched;

(c) how many persons of higher castes were put up as accused;

(d) how many of the accused persons were convicted; and

(e) how many Government officers were proceeded against for failing to afford protection to Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Firing by the Security Force of B. C. C. L. at Sijua on Harijans and employees

6043. **SHRI A. K. ROY**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the persons killed or injured in the firing by the Security Force of the Bharat Cooking Coal Limited at Sijua, Dhanbad (Bihar) in 1974 were Harijans and employees of the B.C.C.L. if so, their names and particulars in details;

(b) whether the Enquiry Commission on the Firing gave its findings of Government declaring the firing unjustified and accusing the management of the B.C.C.L. for the same; and

(c) if so, (i) action taken against the authority responsible for the firing (ii) compensation in terms of money and employment given to the families of the victims?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) In a firing by the Central Industrial Security Force at Sijua on 15th November 1973 (not in 1974) on a mob of B.C.C.L. workers, the following persons were killed:—

1. Somar Bhuiyan 2. Patronin Bhuiyan 3. Jagdish Rabidas 4. Rameshwar Bhuiyan 5. Chulhan Bhuiyan 6. Shiv Tiwary.

The following persons were injured :—

1. Sri Chhotan Bhuiyan 2. Sri Kasim Mian 3. Sri Panchudas 4. Sri Badri Singh 5. Sri Dasrath Das 6. Sri Jayram Gope 7. Sri Shyam Bhuiyan 8. Smt. Mungiya Bhuiyani 9. Smt. Rukmani Rajwarian.

Among the killed all were Harijans except Sri Shiv Tiwary and among the injured Sri Kasim-mian, Sri Badri Singh and Sri Jayram Gope were not Harijans. The rest were Harijans. All the persons killed and injured except Shiv Tiwary were employees of B.C.C.L.

(b) and (c). The firing by CISF has been considered unjustified by the Inquiry Commission. By the time the report of the Commission became available, the then Comdt. CISF, BCCL, whose term of re-employment had expired on 24-9-1974 was no longer in service and, therefore, no action could be taken against him. The then Asstt. Commandant, CISF was reverted to his substantive rank of Inspector. Departmental proceedings were also initiated against him but these have been kept in abeyance pending final sation of the case registered by the local police against him for resorting to indiscriminate and excessive firing.

No compensation was paid to the families of the victims.

Use of Private Aircraft by P. M. during the Election Campaign

6044. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has used private aircraft owned by business houses during his recent election campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the condition of payment if any, made by the Janata Party or Government;

(c) whether Government has incurred any expenditure by way of security, trans-

port, food and accommodation etc. for the Prime Minister during his election campaign; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Private aircraft was used by the Prime Minister on the following sectors, during his recent unofficial tours :—

17-5-77	Madras	—	Madurai
	Madurai	—	Tiruchi
	Tiruchi	—	Madras
18-5-77	Coimbatore	—	Madras
26-5-77	New Delhi	—	Jhanshi
	Jhansi	—	Agra
	Agra	—	Bareilly
	Bareilly	—	Sarsawa
	Sarsawa	—	New Delhi.
3-6-77	Madras	—	Tiruchi
4-6-77	Trivandrum	—	Madras.

The plane was hired by the Janata Party for which it has made payment at the rate of Rs. 945/- per hour. No payment was made by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the usual personal security was provided. Personal courtesies were accorded to the Prime Minister by the State Government.

Charges Against Maharashtra Chief Minister.

6045. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Prime Minister has received in the month of June, 1977, a memorandum against Chief Minister of Maharashtra from National Character Developing Organisation, Bombay;

(b) if so, what were the charges made therein; and

(c) what action has Government taken or propose to take and when?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum was vague. It purported to refer to some report of Maharashtra Lokayukta about an inquiry made by him into allegations against some Maharashtra Ministers.

(c) It was filed.

Extension of Service of officials in Doordarshan

6046. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2150 on the 29th June, 1977 regarding retirement of programme officers in AIR and Doordarshan and state:

(a) the name and designation of the official who is being considered for extension of service;

(b) the justification for considering this particular officer for consideration; and

(c) the policy of Government with regard to the consideration of cases of such extension?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Shri G. K. Mathur, Deputy Director General, Doordarshan.

(b) and (c). According to the orders on the subject, the criteria for the grant of extension of service are that it must be in public interest and in addition one of the following two conditions should be followed:—

(i) Other persons are not ripe enough to take over the job.

OR

(ii) The retiring officer is of outstanding merit.

The case of Shri G. K. Mathur is being considered on the basis of these criteria.

आगरा तथा मेरठ डिवीजनों में सीमेंट एजेंसियां

6047. श्री रामप्रसाद देशमुख : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ और आगरा डिवीजनों में भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दी गई सीमेंट एजेंसियां ऐसे स्थानों पर हैं जो कि निगम के निदेशकों अथवा उनके निकट सम्बन्धियों के मूल स्थान हैं;

(ख) क्या एक बुलन्दशहर नगर में ही दो-दो एजेंसियों आवंटित की गई हैं जब कि बहुत से नगरों में तो एक भी एजेंसी नहीं है;

(ग) ग्राम जनता को सीमेंट एजेंसी आवंटित करने संबंधी नियम क्या हैं और उसके लिए आवेदन पत्र देने की प्रक्रिया क्या है; और

(घ) आगरा तथा मेरठ डिवीजन में वे स्थान कौन से हैं जहां निकट भविष्य में सीमेंट एजेंसियां आवंटित करने का विचार है ताकि उस क्षेत्र में सीमेंट की कमी को दूर किया जा सके ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) से (घ) : अक्टूबर, 1975 से फरवरी, 1977 की अवधि में सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के वर्तमान स्टाकिस्ट अपना सामान्य कोटा तक नहीं उठा रहे थे। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कारपोरेशन के कारखानों के कार्यकारी क्रयादेशों की स्थिति संकटपूर्ण हो गई थी। कारखानों का उत्पादन अधिकतम रखने की दृष्टि से कारपोरेशन ने नये स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करने का निश्चय किया और जिन आवेदकों ने रुचि दिखाई तथा निर्धारित आवश्यकतायें पूरी कीं और सीमेंट की सप्लाई के लिए जमानतें की तथा अग्रिम राशि जमा की, उन पर विचार किया गया। स्टाकिस्ट बनाने के लिए समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन भी दिए गए। स्टाकिस्टों का चयन करने में कोई आवेदक किसी निदेशक के मूल स्थान का निवासी है अथवा उसका सम्बन्धी है यह कोई अहंता अथवा अनहंता नहीं थी, फिर भी इस दृष्टिकोण से की गई एक जांच से पता चलता है कि आगरा तथा मेरठ विभाग का एक स्टाकिस्ट अर्थात् मेसर्स अशोक ट्रेडर्स, काजिमाबाद जिला (अलीगढ़) कारपोरेशन के एक निदेशक के मूल निवास का रहने वाला था।

सियाणा, जिला बुलन्दशहर की दो पार्टियों ने कारपोरेशन को आवेदन पत्र देकर आवश्यक औपचारिकतायें पूरी कीं। उस समय बाजार में सीमेंट के फालतू होने तथा कारखानों में क्रयादेशों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए दोनों पार्टियों को स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त कर दिया गया था। सीमेंट कारपोरेशन को स्टाकिस्ट बनाने के लिए बुलन्दशहर जिले से और कोई भी आवेदन-पत्र नहीं मिला था।

इस समय आगरा तथा मेरठ डिवीजनों में सीमेंट स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करने के लिए सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के विचाराधीन कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कसौटी रखी गई है :—

(i) सहकारी समितियों, गतपूर्व रक्षा कर्मचारियों तथा बेरोजगार स्नातकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ii) नीति के रूप में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कारपोरेशन छोटे स्टाकिस्टों को प्राथमिकता देती है ताकि सीमेंट भीतरी क्षेत्रों में पहुंचाया जा सके।

(iii) ऊपर बताई गई श्रेणियों के अलावा स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करते समय जिन व्यक्तियों का सीमेंट के व्यापार तथा सम्बद्ध कारोबार जैसे; भवन निर्माण सामग्री बेचने का अनुभव है, उनके मामले पर यथोचित विचार किया जाता है।

(iv) स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करने समय किसी भी विशेष क्षेत्र में सीमेंट की खपत की संभावना पर भी विचार किया जाता है ; तथा

(v) प्रमुख रूप से स्टाकिस्टों की नियुक्ति 'क' 'ख' 'ग' 'घ' श्रेणियों में की जाती है जिनके मासिक कोटे क्रमशः 75, 50, 25 तथा 10 मीट्रिक टन होते हैं। उल्लिखित अंतिम श्रेणी की नियुक्ति उस स्थिति में की जाती है जो कारखाने के आसपास के क्षेत्र में होता है और जहां सीमेंट ट्रकों अथवा बैलगाड़ियों के जखिं भी भेजा जा सकता है।

Accidents in I.A.F.

6048. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter printed in 'Indian Express', on 9th June, 1977 titled 'Indian Airforce';

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the matter and steps taken thereafter;

(c) what is the accident rate in the Indian Air Force for the last five years;

(d) how many planes and lives were lost during each of the last five years; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the flight safety programme was started by the Government; if so, what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). It is not considered necessary to enquire into general allegations. Facts regarding flight safety and accident rates in the IAF have been looked into and it has been found that the accident rate per ten thousand hours of flying has considerably declined during the past five years, as would be seen below:—

Year	No. of accidents per ten thousand hours of flying
1972	20.7
1973	20.5
1974	13.6
1975	9.1
1976	5.5
1977 (upto 15th July)	4.4

The decline of accident rate would show that adequate steps to prevent loss of planes and lives are taken. Flight safety programme has been in existence and will continue to be implemented effectively.

The decline of accident rate would show that adequate steps to prevent loss of planes and lives are taken. Flight safety programme has been in existence and will continue to be implemented effectively.

I.P.S. Officers involved in Torturing Political Prisoners

6049. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :
SHRI KACHRULAL HEMRAJ JAIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that a number of officers belonging to the I.P.S. were involved in torturing Naxalite and other political prisoners;

(b) whether in this connection the Government has asked the States to furnish the names of all such officers to the Centre together with the allegation against them in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) A few instances have come to the notice of Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Ahmedabad.

6050. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not setting up a full-fledged TV Centre at Ahmedabad so far, even while such centres have been and are being set up in several other cities and towns lesser in population, importance than Ahmedabad ;

(b) whether he has received any written memoranda and/or representations from the State Government of Gujarat and/or other public bodies and private individuals including the Hon'ble Members of Parliament in the matter of either setting up a TV station at Ahmedabad or arranging a relay station which could pick up TV programmes from Bombay's TV Centre; and

(c) if so, Government's response thereto

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) A full-fledged TV Centre at Ahmedabad could not be set up so far owing to severe constraints on resources. However, the television transmitter at Pij near Nadiad in Gujarat State, set up earlier as part of SITE programme, has been allowed to continue even after the end of the programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While formulating proposals to set up additional TV Centres in the next Five-Year Plan, the claims of Ahmedabad will be borne in mind.

Licences for Manufacture of Electronics Items

6051. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :
Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licences for manufacture of electronics items were granted by the Department of Electronics to one or more individuals or parties during the years 1968- to 1976;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether some of the said licences were granted to one Shri S. R. Jiwrajka, and if so, how many and by whom and whether the said Shri Jiwrajka was a relation of the then Joint Secretary in the Department of Electronics who was the licensing authority during the above period and

(d) whether the above mentioned licences were utilised fully or partially, and with what results?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रक्षा विभाग नकद खातों और भण्डार विभाग के गोलमाल

6052. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1972 से जून 1977 के बीच रक्षा नकद खाता विभाग और भण्डार विभाग में गोलमाल करने के कितने मामले प्रकाश में आये और आपरेशनल कार्यों में वित्त संबंधी कितनी अनियमिततायें हुई तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दोषी अधिकारियों एवम् कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय तथा कानूनी कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने लोगों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और कितने मामले अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग) : सूचना संकलित रूप में तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। निम्न/अधीनस्थ प्राधिकारियों को छोटे-मोटे मामलों को अपने स्तर पर निपटाने के लिए अधिकार मिले हुए हैं, इस लिए धन और स्टोर्स के गोलमाल/क्षति के सभी मामलों की सूचना सरकार को नहीं दी जाती है। अतः हरेक मामले के बारे में ब्यौरे एकत्र करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा। रक्षा सेवाओं के संबंध में संसद में पेश किए गए वार्षिक विनियोजन लेखा में ऐसे सभी मामलों के अलग अलग ब्यौरे दिए गए हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक मामले में क्रमशः चोरी, धोखाधड़ी अथवा अत्यधिक लापरवाही के कारण 5,000/- रु० तथा 15,000/- रु० से अधिक की सार्वजनिक निधि अथवा स्टोर की क्षति हुई हो अथवा प्रत्येक मामले में अन्य किन्हीं कारणों से 10,000/- रु० तथा 50,000 रु० की क्षति हुई हो और जिनका पता लगा लिया गया हो और जिन्हें नियमित कर दिया गया हो। ऐसे सभी मामलों की श्रेणीवार कुल मूल्य भी इन लेखों में दिया गया है। इन लेखों में सक्रियात्मक कार्यों में हुई गम्भीर वित्तीय अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख भी किया गया हो।

Advance of Money to Oberoi Chain of Hotels by the Former Minister I & B

6053. SHRIYADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oberoi Chain of Hotels had asked the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting to advance Rs. 52 crores from the blocked money of the Motion Pictures Export Association of America as the money was lying blocked with the Minister;

(b) whether this money was earmarked for Film Finance Corporation, Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and for the Children's Film Society;

(c) whether in March, 1975 the then Minister concerned on his own authority sanctioned Rs. 35 crores, in spite of objections, and the money was given to the Oberoi Chain of Hotels, and this money was deposited in Foreign Bank and it was not used for the purpose asked for; and

(d) if so, in what foreign bank the money was deposited and in whose name and in what account?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) :

(a) and (b) : A request from M/s. Oberoi Hotels for a loan of Rs. 5 crores from the blocked funds of MPEAA was received in this Ministry from the former Prime Minister's Secretariat in February 1976. It remained under examination for some time and in November, 1976 this Ministry agreed that a loan of Rs. 2.8 crores to M/s. Oberoi Hotels might be considered after providing for a possible requirement of Rs. 1.2 crores by Film Finance Corporation and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation.. No loan has however been sanctioned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Collection of Funds for Election

6054. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of District Jails, Kanpur forcibly collected funds for elections by selling Janata Party coupons to the prisoners and their visitors;

(b) whether a news item alongwith a photostat copy of Janata Party coupon No. 264743 bearing rubber stamp of Shri Radhey Shyam Tripathi, Superintendent, District Jail, Kanpur, U.P. and that of a hand-written letter of a prisoner, District Jail, Kanpur alleging that Rs. 5/- were forcibly collected from him by Shri Radhey Shyam Tripathi, appeared in 'Daily Jagran' dated 18-6-77 published from Kanpur;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the concerned jail officials; and

(d) if reply to (c) is in negative, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The DIG (Prisons), Kanpur is making an enquiry into the matter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). On receiving the report of the DIG (Prisons), the UP Government will decide about the action to be taken.

Employment of Workers in Coal Mines through Contractors

6055. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers are engaged through contracts in coal mines in public sector and these contractors indulge in various mal-practices and thrive at the cost of labour;

(b) if so, the percentage of such labour engaged and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban employment of workers in public sector mines through contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (c). Engagement of contract labour in all prohibited categories of work in coalmines has been stopped except at some mines for loading and unloading of coal and sand, driving of stone drifts, stone cutting and miscellaneous jobs in washeries. As these jobs are casual and intermittent in nature, the employment of contract labour for them is being re-examined by the Central Contract Labour Advisory Board. A large number of workers who used to be employed by contractors have been regularised by the Coal Companies during the last two years.

(b) The jobs for which contract labour are employed are casual and intermittent in nature and, therefore, the number of workers employed for such work varies considerably from time to time. As such, the number of contract labour is not a fixed percentage of the total labour force.

Employment of Kith and Kin of Employees killed/disabled in Accidents

6056. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Coalfields Workers Union *inter alia* demanded provision of jobs to the kith and kin of the employees killed/disabled as a result of accidents as a matter of policy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal and decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b). No specific representation from the Western Coalfields Workers' Union demanding provision of jobs to the kith and kin of the employees killed/disabled as a result of accidents has been received. As a matter of policy, however, it has been decided by the Coal India to provide employment to the widow or son or daughter of the workman killed in a mine accident. This decision, as far as practicable, is being implemented.

Favour to Female Junior Staff in getting training in Doordarshan

6057. SHRIR. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether junior staff in Doordarshan specially females are getting favour in giving training while the backbone of the programme i.e. the technical categories of staff artistes are completely ignored; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Product of Multinational Companies

6058. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the prices of products manufactured by multinational companies like Crompton Greaves Limited, Bombay, Siemens India Limited, Bombay, Hindustan Brown Boveri Limited, Bombay and G.E.C. of India Limited, etc.;

(b) whether the General Machinery Merchants Association has complained to the Government of India of the price rise of industrial products since May, 1977; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The General Machinery Merchants Association had sent a complaint mainly with regard to the price increase in electric motors and switchgear with a passing reference to ball bearings. Among those listed in their letter, N/S. NGEF Ltd., Bangalore is in the Public Sector and Crompton Greaves and Kirloskar Electric Co. are Indian companies.

(c) Their complaints were got examined. In so far as electric motors were concerned it was noticed that the manufacturers have increased their price ranging from 4% to 18%. The increased prices were, however, lower than those prevailing during the period August 1974 to September 1975 after which there had been a sharp fall in prices. However, Government have conveyed to the industry the need to hold the price line. In so far as switchgear prices are concerned, the Association had mentioned the names of two manufacturers both of whom have conveyed that they have not increased their prices as alleged in the complaint.

Improvement of Bus Service on Route No. 770

6059. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a constant demand from commuters for improving the bus service on route No. 770 by increasing the number of buses and their frequency;

(b) if so, how Government propose to give efficient, regular and punctual service on this route ;

(c) whether Government contemplate to carry out a survey to find out the requirements of bus service to the commuters of this route; and

(d) if so, by when and other steps to be taken in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to improve the maintenance of buses so that regular and punctual services may be available.

(c) and (d). Traffic surveys are carried out regularly on all the bus routes. However, a fresh survey is proposed to be carried out shortly on this route. Further action will be taken in the light of the survey report.

Transmitters Unearthed in Delhi

6060. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA :
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE :
SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM :
SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two sophisticated transmitters were discovered by a farmer from a south Delhi farm;

(b) if so, whether Government have been able to make out the purpose for planting these transmitters there ;

(c) whether any evidence has been found that they were planted for spying or espionage purpose; and

(d) if so, full facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :

(a) Two wireless equipments consisting of a shortwave transmitter and a receiver were found in a field in village Madanpur Khadar of Delhi on 8-7-1977.

(b) Investigations are still in progress.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Power Generation Schemes in States with Good Hydro-Potential

6061. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government for the creation of a special fund at the Centre to finance Power Generation Schemes in States with good hydro-potential; and

(b) if so, main features thereof and whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Shortage in Rajasthan

6062. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the closure of the atomic reactor at Ranapratap Sagar, near Kotah, Rajasthan faces the prospect of power shortage;

(b) whether sizeable fall in power availability may also soon force the Electricity Board to declare cuts in energy consumption in the States; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :

(a) to (c). With the closure of power station at Ranapratap Sagar near Kotah, for planned maintenance for three months, the availability of power in Rajasthan has been reduced by about 2.5 to 3.0 MU a day. Ministry of Energy has arranged for assistance to Rajasthan to the extent possible from Badarpur Thermal Power Station. Rajasthan is also getting some assist-

ance from Madhya Pradesh. With the onset of monsoons, the power demand has also come down and Rajasthan is, by and large, able to meet its power requirements except during peak hours when there is a shortage of about 30 to 40 MW and load shedding is resorted to overcome the shortage whenever necessary. No regular power cuts have been imposed by the State.

Brain Drain from the Country

6063. **SHRI A.K. ROY :**
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of qualified persons, doctors, engineers and technologists of India living abroad;

(b) whether the number of increased during the last three years; and

(c) steps Government purpose to take to stop brain drain from the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The exact figure is not known. The CSIR maintains an Indian Abroad Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel of India for enrolment of Indian scientists etc. abroad. Enrolment is voluntary. According to information available in the Register about 10,499 Indian scientific and technical personnel were abroad as on 30th June, 1977 of whom 3,472 were Scientists, 4,368 Engineers, 621 Technologists and 2,047 Doctors.

(b) Yes, Sir. The position of registrants in the Indian Abroad Section of the National Register of the CSIR during the last 3 years is given below :

As on	Number of registrants
1-1-75 .	9,425
1-1-76 .	9,708
1-1-77	10,190

(c) The Government of India have been taking from time to time various measures to improve employment opportunities in the country and to facilitate the return of qualified Indians from

abroad. The list of measures is given in Appendix I and Appendix II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 954/77].

Importing of Power Generating Equipment

6064. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for importing power generating equipment to ensure early completion of the power plants whose commissioning has been delayed due to non-availability of equipment; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There is a general ban on the import of power generating equipment in the country, but individual proposals requiring import on account of special reasons are considered on merits.

There are some hydro-electric projects presently under implementation where generating equipment is being imported. Proposals for import of some reversible pump turbines which are not indigenously manufactured are also under consideration. There are also some proposals for import of gas turbines which are not indigenously manufactured.

There is no proposal for import of power generating equipment for early completion of any thermal project.

Factories Manufacturing Railway Wagons and Locomotives

6065. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various factories in the country which manufacture railway wagons and locomotives;

(b) the actual production in these factories during the last three years as against their production capacity; and

(c) the number of these factories in public sector and in private sector separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) and (c). There are thirteen factories in the country which manufacture railway wagons; of these, five are in the public sector, three under Government management, and five in the private sector. In addition, three railway workshops are also engaged in the manufacture of railway wagons.

There are two production units under the Ministry of Railways, which manufacture locomotives. In addition, there are three existing units, one in the public sector and two in the private sector, which manufacture locomotives.

(b) The actual production of railway wagons and locomotives during the last three years, as against the production capacity, is indicated below:—

	Production Capacity in Nos.	Actual Production in Nos.		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wagons (in terms of 4-wheeler)	29,815	10,958	12,176	11,981
Locomotives	380	189	197	216

Grant of Pension to INA Freedom Fighters

6066. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received from INA freedom fighters for political pensions, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases sanctioned so far and the reasons for delay in respect of remaining applications; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of applications from Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) 29,180 applications for grant of pension from Ex-INA personnel have been received upto 30-6-1977. A statement showing state-wise figures is annexed.

(b) Upto 30-6-1977, pension has been sanctioned in 14,546 cases, 11,104 cases have been rejected remaining 3,530 cases have been filed pending availability of acceptable evidence.

(c) No applications from Freedom Fighters of Kerala are pending scrutiny. However, 552 cases have been filed for want of adequate acceptable evidence.

Statement

Statement showing the number of applications received from Ex-INA Personnel freedom fighters as on 30-6-1977 (Statewise).

State	Number of applications received
Andhra Pradesh .	154
Assam . . .	16
Andaman & Nicobar	17
Bihar . . .	162
Chandigerh . . .	42
Delhi	590
Goa
Gujarat	171

State	Number of applications received
Himachal Pradesh .	1462
Haryana	3175
Jammu & Kashmir .	330
Karnataka	123
Kerala	2221
Meghalaya	3
Manipur	773
Maharashtra	787
Madhya Pradesh .	167
Mizoram	2
Nagaland	2
Orissa	494
Pondicherry	51
Punjab	7639
Rajasthan	640
Tripura	6
Tamil Nadu	5425
Uttar Pradesh	5,415
West Bengal	213
TOTAL	29180

Heavy Water from Russia

6067. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT :
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Russian Government had offered to supply heavy water for the Atomic Plant last year ; and

(b) if so, the details of the negotiations and the results achieved ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A contract was signed with M/s. Techsnabexport, Moscow, USSR on September 3, 1976 for supply of 200 metric tonnes of heavy water between 1976 and 1978.

Villages benefited by Satellite T.V. Programme in State

6068. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in each State which are being benefited by the Satellite T.V. Programme. :

(b) whether Government propose to extend the programme to other areas also; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) During the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) conducted from 1-8-1975 to 31-7-1976, 400 villages each in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan were covered. After the closure of SITE, it was decided to continue this programme by setting up a terrestrial transmitter in each of these States. The number of villages which will be benefited from this project is as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh (around Hyderabad)	1,600
Bihar (around Muzaffarpur)	1,600
Karnataka (around Gulbarga)	300
Madhya Pradesh (around Raipur)	400
Orissa (around Sambalpur)	650
Rajasthan (around Jaipur)	4,400
TOTAL	8,950

The number includes 40% of the villages which were covered by the SITE.

(b) There is no proposal to extend the programme to other areas at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Terms and conditions of Services of Employees of coal India Ltd.

6069. SHRI ROBIN SEN : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister has received comments on 22nd June, 1977 from the erstwhile Employees of Coal Board of Terms and Conditions of service in Coal India Limited in replacement of Existing terms and conditions of service of erstwhile Coal Board employees ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Copies of representations addressed to the management of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. regarding the terms and conditions of service in coal India Ltd. in replacement of the existing terms and conditions have been received from some of the employees of the former Coal Board on 8th July, 1977. Since they relate to the details of their service conditions offered to them by coal companies, they have been referred to Coal India for their consideration.

डा० धर्म तेजा को सौंपा गया पद

6070. श्री राघवजी :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जेल से रिहा होने के बाद डा० धर्म तेजा को भारत सरकार की सेवा में रख लिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस प्रकार का दायित्व सौंपा गया है और वे इस समय किस पद पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या डा० धर्म तेजा की पत्नी के विरुद्ध दर्ज मामलों की आपात स्थिति के दौरान वापस ले लिया गया था और यदि हां तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) कार्मिक विभाग के रिकार्डों तथा अन्य विभागों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार डाक्टर धर्मतेजा को जेल से रिहा होने के बाद भारत सरकार की सेवा में नहीं रखा गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) श्री धर्मतेजा की पत्नी, श्रीमती रणजीत कौर तेजा के विरुद्ध मामला वापस लेने का प्रस्ताव दिसम्बर, 1975 में किया गया था जबकि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने विधि मंत्री से श्रीमती तेजा के इस अनुरोध की जांच करने के लिए कहा था कि उसे भारत लौटने की अनुमति दी जाये। तब उसके विरुद्ध साक्ष्य की जांच की गई और यह महसूस किया गया कि न्यायालय में उसके विरुद्ध आरोपों के सफल होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। उसके विरुद्ध मामले की वापसी का निर्णय उस साक्ष्य के मूल्यांकन पर किया गया था, जो डा० धर्मतेजा को दोषसिद्धि के बाद उसके विरुद्ध रह गया था।

Class I and II Officers in Cochin Port Trust

6071. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I and Class II officers in the Cochin Port Trust ; and

(b) the number of newly created officers' posts during the period from 1975 to 1977 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :

(a) Class I	.	89
Class II	.	49
(b) Class I	.	19
Class II	.	4

A major portion of class I posts was created for manning the two new dredgers and one new tug acquired for the Port.

Cargo Cooperatives in Major Ports

6072. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of bringing the cargo handling cooperatives in all major ports under a single agency as has been recommended in the Chatterji Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is going to be implemented ; and

(c) if not, by when it is expected to be taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report is under consideration; a decision is being expedited but it is not possible to give a firm date.

Registration of Supervisors under Cochin Dock Labour Board

6073. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cochin Dock Labour Board has taken a decision to register firemen and supervisors categories under the CDLB;

(b) if so, whether this proposal is to be ratified by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government decided to await the recommendation of the Committee to Review the Decentralisation Schemes and Allied matter in the Major Ports. This Committee did not recommend the registration of Foremen and Supervisors under the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959. Hence, the question of their registration was not pursued.

श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा संबोधित सभा में भाग लेने के लिए व्यक्तियों को ले जाने हेतु उमरेड कोयला खान के वाहनों का उपयोग

6074. श्री युवराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोआर्डिनेशन आफ वेस्टर्न कोलरीज लिमिटेड, नागपुर के जनरल मैनेजर श्री ए० बी० सहाय ने सब-एरिया मैनेजर, उमरेड, सिलवाड़ा, कामंगी और अन्यो को 26 अक्टूबर, 1976 को अपनी तरफ से एक पत्र भेजा था कि श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा संबोधित की जाने वाली बैठक में व्यक्तियों को ले जाने के लिए ट्रकों, जीपों आदि का उपयोग किया जाये; और

(ख) क्या संजय मैदान बनाने के लिए उमरेड कोयला खान से नागपुर तक बुलडोजर और ग्रेडर भी भेजे गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो ये किस आधार पर भेजे गए थे और इस के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड ने सूचित किया है कि श्री शाह द्वारा ऐसा कोई पत्र नहीं भेजा गया था ।

(ख) नागपुर के एक संसद सदस्य के अनुरोध करने पर नागपुर के समीप एक हरिजन कोलोनी में खेल के मैदान को समतल करने के लिए उमरेड कोयला खान से एक ग्रेडर भेजा गया था । कुछ सप्ताह बाद इस खेल के मैदान को श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा संबोधित एक मीटिंग के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया । इस मामले की जांच के लिए आदेश दे दिए गए हैं तथा अनुसूचित कार्य करने के दोषी किसी भी अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ

6075. श्री युवराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए प्रत्येक मंत्रालय और विभाग में एक-एक राजभाषा कार्यान्वित समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) क्या सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में भी जहाँ चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर 25 या इससे अधिक कर्मचारी हैं, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो पत्राचार, परिपत्रों आदि में हिन्दी का कितने प्रतिशत उपयोग होता है और सभी समितियों पर प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना खर्च होता है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) बहुत से ऐसे सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में भी ये समितियाँ गठित कर दी गई हैं । इन कार्यालयों में पत्र-व्यवहार, परिपत्रों आदि में हिन्दी के उपयोग के प्रतिशतत्व संबंधी जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे एकत्रित करने के लिए जितना श्रम और समय लगेगा, वह परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

चूँकि राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ विभागीय समितियाँ हैं इसलिए इन पर खर्च नहीं होता ।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन में बनाये गये राजपत्रित पद

6076. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान गत एक वर्ष में आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन में कितने नये राजपत्रित पद बनाये गए ; और

(ख) उनमें से स्थायी तथा अस्थायी पदों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) सभी पद अस्थायी हैं ।

विवरण

अप्रैल, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में बनाए गए राजपत्रित पद ।

क्रम संख्या	पद का नाम	पदों की संख्या
-------------	-----------	----------------

आकाशवाणी

1.	उप महानिदेशक, क्षेत्रीय	2
2.	समाचार उप निदेशक	1
3.	कार्यभारी इंजीनियर	1
4.	समाचार सम्पादक	4
5.	वरिष्ठ संवाददाता	1
6.	केन्द्र इंजीनियर	2
7.	केन्द्र निदेशक	2
8.	उप निदेशक श्रोता अनुसंधान	4
9.	पर्यवेक्षक (दारी)	1
10.	सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के संवर्ग में खेलकूद कार्यक्रम आयोजक	4
11.	अनुसंधान अधिकारी	1

क्रम संख्या	पद का नाम	पदों की संख्या
12.	सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक	6
13.	संवाददाता	1
14.	सहायक केन्द्र इंजीनियर	3
15.	सहायक समाचार संपादक	9
16.	लेखा अधिकारी	1
17.	रिपोर्टर (मानिटोरिंग)	8
18.	हिन्दी अधिकारी	1
19.	सहायक इंजीनियर	5
20.	कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव	10
21.	अनुभाग अधिकारी	1
22.	फार्म रेडियो अधिकारी	8
23.	प्रोड्यूसर (लोक संगीत)	1

योग : 77

क्रम संख्या	पद का नाम	पदों की संख्या
-------------	-----------	----------------

दूरदर्शन

1.	महानिदेशक	1
2.	अपर महानिदेशक	1
3.	मुख्य इंजीनियर	1
4.	उप महानिदेशक	2
5.	उप मुख्य इंजीनियर	1
6.	निदेशक	3

क्रम संख्या	पद का नाम	पदों की संख्या
7.	कार्यक्रम नियंत्रक .	1
8.	योजना अधिकारी .	1
9.	सहायक योजना अधिकारी .	1
10.	उप सहायक कार्यक्रम नियंत्रक	1
11.	वरिष्ठ विश्लेषक .	1
12.	जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी .	1
13.	केन्द्र इंजीनियर .	12
14.	लेखा निरीक्षक .	1
15.	जूनियर विश्लेषक .	1
16.	अनुभाग अधिकारी .	6
17.	वरिष्ठ निजी सहायक .	2
18.	सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक .	10
19.	सहायक केन्द्र इंजीनियर .	18
20.	कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव .	3
21.	सहायक इंजीनियर .	18
22.	विशेष कार्य अधिकारी .	5
23.	लेखा अधिकारी .	2
24.	बिक्री नियंत्रक .	1
25.	सहायक बिक्री नियंत्रक .	1
योग :		95

दिल्ली में आगजनी की घटनायें

6077. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजधानी में कितनी बार बड़ी आग लगी तथा आग की कितनी दुर्घटनाओं पर अग्नि शमन सेवा (दिल्ली फायर ब्रिगेड) के कर्मचारियों की सहायता से काबू पाया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक आग दुर्घटना में कितने-कितन व्यक्ति मारे गए ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में राजपत्रित तथा स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के रिक्त स्थान

6078. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी (ए० आई० आर०) और दूरदर्शन (टेलीविजन) में राजपत्रित तथा स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट वर्गों में कितने और कौन-कौन से मंजूरशुदा पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त पदों के कब तक भरने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में खाली पड़े मंजूरशुदा राजपत्रित पद दिए हुए हैं, संलग्न है ।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणी में खाली पदों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) पद, सेवा निवृत्तियों/उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नतियों/नये पदों के बनाये जाने इत्यादि के कारण खाली हो गए हैं । खाली पदों को भरने हेतु व्यक्तियों की भर्ती करने की कार्रवाई पहले ही चालू है और खाली पदों के शीघ्र ही भरे जाने की संभावना है ।

विवरण

आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन में खाली पड़े राजपत्रित पद

क्रम संख्या	स्वीकृत पद का नाम	खाली पदों की संख्या	
		आकाशवाणी	दूरदर्शन
1	2	3	4
1.	उप महानिदेशक	—	1
2.	अपर मुख्य इंजीनियर	1	—
3.	निदेशक (सुरक्षा)	1	—
4.	अधीक्षक इंजीनियर	1	—
5.	केन्द्र निदेशक	11	—
6.	वरिष्ठ इंजीनियर	3	—
7.	वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी	—	1
8.	विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (कामिक)	1	—
9.	विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (मैनुअल) (केन्द्र निदेशक का संवर्ग)	—	1
10.	विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (केन्द्र निदेशक का संवर्ग)	—	1
11.	केन्द्र इंजीनियर	13	8
12.	सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक	33	12
13.	उपसहायक कार्यक्रम नियंत्रक (उपकेन्द्र निदेशक का संवर्ग)	—	2
14.	सहायक केन्द्र इंजीनियर	102	16
15.	सहायक केन्द्र/इंजीनियर सिविल/इलेक्ट्रिकल	3	—
16.	प्रशासनिक अधिकारी	3	—
17.	सहायक इंजीनियर	38	10
18.	कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव	139	13
19.	सहायक आर्कीटेक्ट सिविल निर्माण स्कन्ध	1	—
20.	श्रोता अनुसन्धान अधिकारी	7	2
21.	सुरक्षा अधिकारी, आकाशवाणी, कलकत्ता	1	—
22.	फार्म रेडियो अधिकारी	4	—
कुल योग		362	67

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना

6079. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अधीन राजस्थान राज्य में वर्ष 1977 के दौरान किन-किन क्षेत्रों के गांवों को केन्द्र अथवा किसी विदेशी संस्था की सहायता से, बिजली पहुंचाने का कार्यक्रम है ; और

(ख) इसकी विस्तृत योजना क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बनाया और कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए बोर्डों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लि० के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी जाती है। यह निगम केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया गया है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्यों को सीधे ही कोई विदेशी सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती।

निगम में राजस्थान की कुल 53.21 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता की 115 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं। इन स्कीमों में 6,470 गांवों में 77,502 मिचाई पम्पसेट अर्जित करने की व्यवस्था है। इनका कार्यान्वयन राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा चरणबद्ध रूप में किया जा रहा है। बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 1977-78 के दौरान, 1,198 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने का उसका कार्यक्रम है। पंचायत समितियों का तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक में विद्युतीकृत किए जाने वाले गांवों की संख्या का विवरण उपाबन्ध में दिया गया है।
[सम्बाल्य में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-995/77]

Starting of a Quarry on the Land of a private person at Pithakiyari by Eastern Coalfields Limited

6080. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Management of Nirsa-Mugma Zone of the Eastern Coalfields Limited forcibly started quarry in the land of Shri Kalipoda Pandey in the village Pithakiyari, P.O. Nirsa, Dhanbad (Bihar) ;

(b) Whether no compensation was given for that land nor any employment offered when that land used to be only means of livelihood for Shri Pandey, whether it is a fact that blasting has been started there without shifting the villagers resulting in damage of houses and injury to the persons

(c) whether most of the lands directly and indirectly affected by the collieries of E.C.L. in Nirsa-Mugma zone are not properly acquired by registration unlike National Coal Development Corporation, Munidih ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to correct the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). Out of an area of about 4.07 acres comprising 2 plots, reportedly owned by Shri Kalipoda Pandey in village Pithakiyari, District Dhanbad, an area of about 2.36 acres was required for development of the quarry by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. The area was taken over by the Management with the consent of Shri Kalipoda Pandey. The Management was prepared to pay the compensation for the acquired plot of land, while Shri Pandey wanted compensation for the entire land of 4.07 acres, thereby necessitating further negotiations. The question of providing employment to Shri Pandey is also under consideration of the Management.

According to Company, although blasting has been adopted in the quarry, there has not been any damage to the adjoining villages or injury to any person.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Uprooting of jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers near Shadipur Depot D. T. C. Colony

6081. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRIMATI V. JEYA-
LAKSHMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that policemen under flimsy pretext have forcibly and mercilessly uprooted the jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers near the Shadipur DTC colony on the 6th July, 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if so, who asked them to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) :
(a) to (c). On receipt of a complaint on 5-7-1977 about a quarrel between members of one family of puppeteers S.H.O. Patel Nagar along with his staff proceeded to the scene of occurrence where he found that 200 persons has collected and some were exchanging stones. On seeing the police, the persons quarrelling fled from the spot. The S.H.O. is reported to have then directed the artists camping at the site to go to some other place as they had been quarreling frequently. As a result some shifted back to Sultanpuri where they had been allotted plots by the D.D.A after the clearance drive in August, 1976. The rest shifted to a small portion under the bridge located towards the west of the railway line, a little distance away. I.G.P. has ordered an enquiry by the S.P. (Vigilance) to find out if the police had demolished the Jhuggis and had put pressure and coerced the people to vacate the land.

Merger of D.A. with the Basic Pay in Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

6082. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., and also in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. the Dearness Allowance is added to the basic pay for calculating the gratuity for officers who are not covered under the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act ;

(b) whether there is any difference in this regard in these two undertakings ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a to c). It is true that whereas in Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Dearness Allowance is added to Basic Pay for calculating Gratuity for officers not covered under the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, in the case of their counterparts in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Dearness Allowance is not taken into account for the purpose.

The matter will be examined.

Merger of D.A. with Basic Pay in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

6083. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., approved payment of gratuity by adding dearness allowance to the basic pay for officers who are not covered under the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act ; and

(b) if so, whether it has not been implemented and many officers have been deprived of this benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Atomic Power Station at Narora

6084. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's Fourth Atomic Power Station now under construction at Narora is much behind its schedule with the result that the much needed power to be generated by this Station will not be available soon ;

(b) if so, full details and reasons therefor ;

(c) whether certain engineering firms have failed to supply the reactor's components in time causing delay in the schedule and unnecessary loss ; and

(d) if so, full facts and the steps being taken to sort out the difficulties faced in completion of the project ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) At the time of submission of the Project report in

1973 it was envisaged that the reactors of Unit I and Unit II of the Narora Atomic Power Station would attain criticality by early 1981 and early 1982 respectively. According to the present schedule the first unit of the Project is expected to attain criticality by the end of 1982 and the second unit by the end of 1983. Full commissioning can be expected a few months after criticality.

(b) The slippage in the criticality schedule is mainly on account of :

- (i) some delay in acquiring land for the Project due to resistance by the landowners,
- (ii) extensive work involved in analysis and design of structures and equipment due to location of the project in a seismic zone,
- (iii) decision to adopt closed cooling system with cooling towers at a late stage due to doubts regarding availability of adequate cooling water supply; which in turn resulted in the delays in finalising the associated systems.

(c) and (d). The delays upto now are not ascribable to engineering firms who are manufacturing the reactor components. Orders for fabrication of most of the reactor components have been placed. Raw materials procured by the Department have been delivered to manufacturers and the fabrication of the components is in progress. Efforts are being made to ensure completion of manufacture in accordance with the present schedules.

Expert Committee on Samachar

6085. SHRI KISHORE LAL :

SHRI HARIKESH
BAHADUR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee constituted to study structure of Samachar has submitted its report ;

(b) when was it expected to submit its report ;

(c) whether there is any delay and the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have fixed time limit for implementation of the Report ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) The Committee has completed its work and its Report is likely to be received shortly.

(b) and (c). No time-limit had been fixed for the Committee to make its recommendations on all the terms of Reference, but it was required to make its recommendations on one of them, namely the structure of Samachar, within three weeks. However, when the Committee took evidence from witnesses and studied the problem it came to the conclusion that it was not feasible to isolate one of the terms of Reference since all of them were inter-connected. Considering the work involved and the other engagements of the Members of the Committee, there has been no delay.

(d) No, Sir. However, the Report will be implemented as quickly as possible.

Labour trouble in B.H.E.L., Bhopal

6086. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI :

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA :

SHRI ANANT DAVE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some labour trouble in BHEL, Bhopal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of loss suffered by the Company due to the strike ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation and redress the grievances of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) Yes, Sir. There was labour trouble in BHEL, Bhopal from 14th July, 1977 to 26th July, 1977.

(b) The labour trouble started on 14-7-77 consequent upon the tool down strike by C I Grade Artisans for a large number of promotions over and above those entitled under the promotion policy of the Company. Subsequently other demands such as promotion of workers every 3 years, provision of houses for all employees, encashment of leave travel concession, conveyance allowance to all employees who possess

vehicles at par with officers, conveyance subsidy to all employees irrespective of whether they resided in the township or not and compensation to the office staff whose working hours were increased from 41 hours to 48 hours a week in 1974 were also raised.

(c) The production loss suffered as a result of the tool down strike for this period amounted to about Rs. 5 crores.

(d) Despite the suddenness with which the tool-down strike erupted and spread, BHEL management were immediately willing to take up negotiations but they were faced with the difficulty that there were 25 different unions functioning in BHEL, Bhopal. The Government brought the situation to the notice of the Labour Department of the State Government and kept them fully apprised with the developments from time to time. The Minister of Industry also requested the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister of the State to use their good offices to resolve the dispute and assured them that the workers' main grievance regarding the promotion policy will be looked into. After all the Trade Unions formed themselves into a Joint Council on 19-7-1977, BHEL management immediately took up detailed negotiations and an agreement was signed on the 26th July, 1977. Normal working has been resumed since 27th July, 1977, and it has been agreed by the signatories of the agreement, that, jointly and severally, every effort will be made to make up the loss in production by the 30th November, 1977.

Dis-satisfaction amongst workers of Nirsa-Mugma Zone of Eastern Coal India Ltd.

6087. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**
SHRI A. K. ROY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether very recently there is serious dis-satisfaction amongst a section of the workers in Nirsa-Mugma Zone of Eastern Coal India Ltd. ;

(b) whether because of certain incidents the senior personnel officer, Shri R. P. Singh was interrogated in connection with the death of a worker Shri Lal Chander by the local police ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Asstt. Chief Personnel Officer, Lachman Singh has also come to adverse notice ;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted ; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e). Certain complaints against Shri Lachman Singh, Area General Manager (not Asstt. Chief Personnel Officer) of Area No. VIII of Eastern Coalfields Limited were received by the Ministry which have been looked into by the management as well as the Department of Coal. Shri Lachman Singh has since been transferred from his present post.

(b) In connection with the Nirsa Police Station case No. 26(3)/76 under Section 302/120-B/34/80 IPC and 27 Arms Act, Police have interrogated Shri R. P. Singh, a Senior Personnel Officer of the Eastern Coalfields Limited. The case relates to the death of Shri Lal Chand Rajbhar on 25-3-76 and is under investigation.

Salt Production in Samubar Lake

6088. **SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL :**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of salt in the country has been considerably affected for the reasons that Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan was in the grip of floods last year ;

(b) whether Government have not made any such perfect arrangements as may ensure production in accordance with the targets ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any measures to check the floods anticipated in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan yields about 3% of the average annual production of salt in the country and therefore the production of salt in the country could be considered to have been affected only to that extent due to floods in the Lake during 1976.

(b) Salt is produced in the country by Solar evaporation which depends upon favourable weather conditions, longer periods of dry and hot weather and normal rainfall. As such, while all steps are taken to achieve the targets of production, there is bound to be some fluctuation due to weather conditions.

(c) After the floods of 1975, Government set up a Technical Committee of Experts consisting of representatives of Central Power and Water Commission, Northern Railway, Geological Survey of

India, Central Ground Water Board and Irrigation and Public Works (B&R) Departments of Rajasthan Government, to recommend measures for flood control. On the recommendations of the Committee, Government have taken a decision to raise the height of Gudha-Jhapong Dam for better control of flow of the lake waters into the reservoir. The cost of the project including the realignment of the railway tracks has been estimated at about Rs. 3.85 crores. The work of implementation has been entrusted to the Northern Railway who are executing the work at present.

Demand for Ban on Import of Oil Citronella by Small Scale Industrialists

6089. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale industrialists in Assam are wanting a ban on import of oil citronella from abroad;

(b) whether the production of oil citronella in this country is a labour intensive one which provides job for rural unemployed; and

(c) what is the Government's final decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) The Small Scale Industries Association, Golaghat, Assam has requested for a ban on import of Citronella Oil.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Import of Citronella oil is already banned as per Import Trade Control Policy for AM-1978.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CSIR FOR 1975 AND STATEMENT *re* REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING REPORT, MERCHANT SHIPPING (SHIPPING OFFICE FORMS) AMDIT, RULES 1976 & NOTIFICATIONS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1975.

(ii) A statement (Hindi English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-896/77]

(2)(i) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Shipping Office Forms) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1005 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in library, See No. LT-897/77]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (e)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 22nd March, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Nagaland:—

(i) The Motor Vehicles Rules for Excluded Areas, Assam, 1942 (Nagaland Amendment Rules, 1977) published in Nagaland Government Notification No. TPT/MV-105/76 dated the 16th May, 1977.

(ii) The Motor Vehicles Rules for Excluded Areas, Assam, 1942 (Nagaland Amendment Rules, 1977) published in Nagaland Government Notification No. TPT/MV/27/75 dated the 27th May, 1977.

[Placed in library, See No. LT-898/77]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. SECE. 6(8)/74—Tpt./171 in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th January, 1977.

(ii) No. F. 2(14)/71-Tpt./185 published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th January, 1977 making certain amendment to Transport Reciprocal Agreement relating to the operation of public carriers on Inter-State routes under the Northern Zone Permit Scheme.

(iii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. SECE. 3(29)/75-Tpt./697 in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th January, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(5) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in respect of Notifications mentioned at items (4)(i) and (ii) above.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at item (4) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-899/77]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION FOR 1975-76, MEMORANDUM *re.* REASONS FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE by GOVT. OF THE COMMISSION'S ADVICE AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-900/77]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 533(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1977 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 478(E) dated the 5th July, 1977.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 938 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Second Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 939 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 942 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-901/77]

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshargabad): Sir, item No. 4 of the Order Paper, and (1)(i) is a copy of the Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1975-76. When is this to be circulated to Members be-

cause it has a bearing and importance in the context of the Lokpal Bill moved earlier this week? When are the copies to be circulated to Members? The second part explains the reasons for non-acceptance by Government. I believe it is not by this Government but the predecessor Government. I would like to know whether this Government or the predecessor Government did not accept the Commission's advice. I want to know whether the Home Minister can throw some light in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have no objection to circulate it.

श्री चरण सिंह: जो सवाल माननीय मित्र ने उठाया है वह इस से तो निकलता नहीं है। मैं तो केवल टेबल पर रख रहा हूँ। अगर उन को किसी तरह की शंका हो तो सवाल कर लेंगे, मैं जवाब दे दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I have directed that it should be circulated. We will circulate it as early as possible.

ANNUAL REPORTS & REVIEWS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1976-77, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-902/77]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1975-76.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-903/77]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi for the year 1975-76.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-904/77].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i)(a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1976.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-905/77]

(ii)(a) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1976.

(b) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-906/77]

(iii)(a) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1974-75.

(b) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (4)(iii) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-907/77]

(6)(i) A copy of the Cement (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 178(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 1977 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-908/77]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES 1944 AND CENTRAL EXCISE (17th AMDT.) RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri H. M. Patel, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 538(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 539(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 946 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-909/77].

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1944 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-910/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND STATEMENT *re*. DELAY IN LAYING NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 491(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1975 making certain amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945.

(ii) G.S.R. 529(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1977 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 491 (E) dated the 12th September, 1975.

(iii) The Colliery Control (Amendment) Order, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 530(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1977.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at item (1)(i) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-911/77]

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 1977."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1977."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1977."

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED SERIOUS SITUATION ARISING
OUT OF ACCUMULATION OF HANDLOOM
CLOTH**

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported serious situation arising out of accumulation of handloom

cloth worth crores and the financial crisis faced by weavers as a result of rapid price rise of inputs e.g. staples, art silk yarn, dyes and other chemicals, causing unemployment of handloom weavers in various States."

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, a slackness in consumer demand for textiles during the months preceding September/October is a well known feature of the textile market. Viewed against this background, the present stock position of handloom cloth in the States cannot be regarded as abnormal. It is expected that as soon as the buying season starts in the next few weeks to meet the seasonal demands, especially for the Onam, Pooja and Diwali Festivals, the market would revive.

It may be recalled that a special rebate of 20% on the sales of handloom cloth was only recently extended, during the period March/April, 1977, to enable the States to clear their accumulated stocks. On the requests received from them, the Government of India also sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 5 crores to the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal to enable the purchases of handloom products of the primary societies by the apex cooperative societies. Brisk clearance of stocks, as a result of the rebate, has been reported by many States. For example, Tamil Nadu reported sales of Rs. 18 crores as against their accumulated stocks of Rs. 20 crores in February 1977. Similarly, the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Kerala have reported large sales and have indicated that their stock position is normal. Only Andhra Pradesh has reported a heavy accumulation, estimated by them at Rs. 10 crores. This is in spite of the clearance of Rs. 6 crores of stocks during the special rebate period. We have been informed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have offered to buy stocks through apex institutions from the private sector also, provided individual weavers become members of cooperatives and offer their goods for sale and continued to work for the cooperatives. On our part, over and above the special programmes

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

of development taken up under the Central Plan we have secured a sizeable enhancement of Reserve Bank of India credit for the apex marketing society, raising it from Rs. 3 crores to over Rs. 4.50 crores. This should enable the apex society to lift more stocks from the primaries.

The prices of cotton yarn have been on the increase for some time past following the shortfall in cotton production in the 1976-77 season. We have made arrangements for import of substantial quantities of cotton and man-made fibre/yarn. To further improve the domestic availability, export of yarn used by the decentralised sector has been prohibited. We have had discussions recently with the representatives of NTC, cooperatives and private mills. It has been agreed that they will make available bulk quantities of yarn to handloom weavers through their apex societies and other institutions at ex-mill prices. They have also undertaken to open Yarn Depots, if required, for making direct sales to weavers.

The spinners of viscose filament yarn and its users have agreed to continue their voluntary arrangement covering distribution and prices. The spinners have also agreed to make good within the next two months the backlog of supplies accrued upto end of March, 1977. Duty free import of viscose filament yarn has been allowed to augment the domestic availability.

In the case of dyes and chemicals, as is well-known, prices of dyestuffs have been going up during the last two years in tune with the world market prices due to increase in prices of petroleum products. There has been an increase of 4.1% in the index number of wholesale prices between January and June 1977. They are generally purchased by the users in the open market. State Governments and apex societies have now been informed by the Textile Commissioner that they may approach indigenous manufacturers with firm orders on a long-term basis with delivery instructions and the indigenous manufacturers have also been suitably addressed in the matter.

The exemption/concession given in the current year's budget in respect of excise duty on cross-reed hank yarn and on processing duties on handloom fabrics are also expected to have a favourable impact on the cost of yarn to the handloom weaver on the one hand, and on the marketability of handloom products on the other.

The scheme of production of janata dhoties and sarees in the handloom sector is now being implemented by 11 states and one Union Territory. A target of 100 million metres of annual production by March 1978 has been fixed by Government under the scheme. A level of production of 20 million metres has been reached by the end of June 1977. The scheme wherever it has been introduced is proving a boon to the weavers, especially those at the subsistence level, by giving them assured work and improving their earnings.

As honourable Members know, there are some inherent structural weaknesses in the handloom sector and the seasonality of demand for textiles is an aggravating factor. We have doubled the Central Plan allocation to this sector from less than Rs. 10 crores last year to Rs. 20 crores during the current year. A number of steps have been initiated by us to strengthen the production base and the marketing capability of this sector, in order to enable it to secure its basic raw materials on an assured and stable basis and to withstand the ups and downs of the markets.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
 Sir, the problems of handloom weavers and the handloom sector have not cropped up over night. Recently, a convention of the handloom weavers met here in Delhi and the hon. Prime Minister inaugurated that convention. I think the Commerce Minister presided over the Convention. The purpose of the convention was to focus the acute and basic problems faced by the industry. During the Emergency period, it had not remained open for anybody to come forward to focus the grievances or the problems faced by the industry before the authorities or publicly.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the query you want to make?

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
 Now, after the imposition of Emergency the general price of staple yarns of all counts increased by 30% to 40%. Now, I will give some examples.

MR. SPEAKER: You can only put a question. Rules would not permit you to make a speech. What is the query you want to make now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order. I want to make a submission. I have been a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, if I remember correctly, since 1968. In the Business Advisory

Committee, it was decided unanimously that for Calling Attention, if I remember correctly, at least 40 minutes are given to 5 persons, at the rate of 7 to 8 minutes per Member. This was decided in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I am only guided by the rules. The rules provide for putting questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then it has to be changed.

DR. HENRYAUSTIN (Eranakulam): For a change, I endorse the view of Mr. Bosu.

MR. SPEAKER: No precedent can override the rule. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would like to make a submission. In this case, a convention can go a long way.

MR. SPEAKER: In areas which are not covered by law, convention is followed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): This concerns the right of the House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद): इस में यह मालुम होता है कि आप जब कुर्सी पर आए, उसमें पहले जो कॉलिंग एटेंशन का प्रोसीजर था, वह गलत था।

MR. SPEAKER: I am merely guided by the rules. The rules provide for only a question to be put. I am governed by the rules; I am not above the rules.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। इससे पहले जो स्पीकर साहब थे, क्या वे कॉलिंग एटेंशन के मामले में हल्स से गवर्न नहीं होते थे और जो भी प्रोसीजर उस वक्त था, वह गलत था ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make one submission on this point? You were pleased to say that the hon. Member can ask only a question. Now, would you kindly distinguish between a starred question and a call attention? What happens to a starred question? The hon. Members can only put a supplementary. Do you think that when there is a call attention motion, a question in the nature of a supplementary should be put? There is a distinction

between the two. Therefore, over the years the practice has been evolved that a call attention requires a question to be put in an expansive way, it has to be expanded and amplified and then a question is put. It may have many overtones and undertones. Your pleasure should not be to order that there should be only a question in the nature of a supplementary to a starred question. The question that is to be put in the context of a call attention motion would be of a different nature altogether.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): The right acquired by the Members of the House cannot easily be taken away. In successive Lok Sabha members have been allowed to expand the question they want to put; they want to explain the circumstances under which they want to put the question. You are curtailing that right. It is not fair to the members; they have been doing this all along.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 197 . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To safeguard my right as also to assist the Chair . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are rising again and again. please resume your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise again with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : **

MR. SPEAKER: I shall read out the rule; rule 197(2) says:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

Then there is also the guideline which is given in the Handbook which says . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Handbook is not quoted in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It says:

"No debate is permitted on such a statement at the time it is

[Mr. Speaker]

made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the speaker, ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. The total time taken on a Calling Attention on a day should not be more than half an hour. For asking clarificatory questions the member who calls attention should not take more than about three minutes and the other four members about two minutes each."

So, this is what the rules provide.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a submission on this point because this relates to the rights of the Members of this House. The words seeking clarificatory question' have acquired a certain usage in this House. If the question is to be asked to seek a clarification, it is really formulating the point of view regarding the question and for that, convention, which has been established in this House, does not amount to violation of the rules, but only a slight expansion of the rules and widening of the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: MR. Dandavate, that is why the precedents have laid down that the first person should not take more than three minutes, the remaining persons should not take more than two minutes each and the total should not go beyond half-an-hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to Einstein Theory of relativity, even time is not absolute. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was saying that in the last regime in a Business Advisory Committee meeting, it was decided that another ten minutes be added. You are telling us that it should not take more than half-an-hour. He is saying forty minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not get it. If you can show me that I will consider.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir. Your Secretary can show you.

MR. SPEAKER: After he shows me that, I will consider it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, what you are doing, it is only ten or fifteen minutes business. Not even half-an-hour is allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Full half-an-hour will be given.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of information, Sir. Have you got a stop-watch to keep track of two and three minutes? I do not think you have got it.

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, we will get it.

SHRIMATI V. JAYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): Mr. Speaker, before putting my question. I want to submit one thing. If you are so rigid in these rules and regulations, please allow us to have a discussion on the problems of handloom weavers for one or two hours. Otherwise, we cannot deal with the problem fully.

MR. SPEAKER: The rules are made for the benefit of the House so that every subject may be discussed.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Before, I proceed, I would like to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: In addition to what you have already said.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Yes, Sir, in addition to what I have already said. But, Sir, the convention or the practice in this House since so many years is that when the attention is called by a Member to a matter of urgent public importance....

MR. SPEAKER: We will allow you three minutes.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Sir, How can I explain my point in three minutes? It is not possible. Sir, at least six to seven minutes to the first Member and four to five minutes to other Members should be allowed. This is the practice. With your permission, I shall proceed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, according to Rules, thirty minutes time must be given for the calling attention.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Sir, what I was saying is that the prices went up during the period of Emergency. What I want to submit is this. The count 17/2 staple went up from 65.64 in June—July 76 to Rs. 92.86 in October—November. Similarly, count 10/4 went up from Rs. 41 to Rs. 81, 14/1 from Rs. 49 to Rs. 68, 30/2 from Rs. 80 to Rs. 110 and 6/1 from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40.48. This is an old chronic problem. What I am trying to explain is this. The organised textile industry took advantage of the high prices

and stopped or diverted the supply of staple yarn. The middlemen, the traders and the businessmen squeeze the weavers because of the high prices and they do not supply the yarn to the weavers and that brought this condition and the looms went idle during this period. Now, Sir, the problem is acute. That is what I wanted to say.

The previous government has not taken proper care of this industry. But I do not want to blame them because by simply blaming the past, the problems will not be solved. I have carefully listened to the minister's statement. He has elaborately explained the measures initiated by him to solve the problems of the handloom sector. Since he took over charge of this ministry, he is seized of very sensitive and acute issues like jute industry, taking over of sick cotton textile mills, supply of artificial rayon yarn to artsilk weavers, short supply and high prices of edible oils, etc. These problems are inter-woven. So, patch-work would not do. Government must have a comprehensive and coordinated approach. The Commerce Ministry alone is not responsible for all these things. The Labour Ministry and the Industry Ministry also come in. So, there should be a comprehensive and coordinated approach to such problems. I would like to know from the minister the immediate steps taken by the government in the matter of supply of yarn, chemicals and other inputs and the distribution system through which these will be provided to the individual weavers as well as cooperatives, the short-term measures to combat the chronic problem of supply of inputs, repairing of machinery and marketing and long-term measures to improve the health of the handloom industry by removing the inherent structural deficiencies and the proposed plan for the expansion of this sector. He has mentioned in the last para of his statement some measures. I would request him to elaborate the measures he wants to take.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The reason why I made a long and elaborate statement is that as far as possible, it should be possible for me to meet the various supplementaries. I do share the concern of the hon. member. As indicated earlier, we have taken certain short-term measures and we are planning for long-term measures also. It is true that yarn was not available at reasonable prices. Therefore, we convened a meeting on 6th July and now new arrangements are made so that

the yarn should be available to the weavers through the apex societies or corporations of the State Governments directly at ex-mill price. About dyes and other articles also, we have urged the State Governments to make some arrangement and we are getting cooperation from the producers also. About long-term measures, in our country the textile industry as such is now passing through a very difficult period. There are handlooms, power looms, composite sector and man-made fibre. How we can regulate all these various sectors and protect particularly the decentralised industries, i.e. handlooms and power looms—this is perhaps the biggest challenge.

And therefore, the need of the day is to have a national coordinated policy for our textile industry including the fibres required by the textile industry and it is in this context we have already started our exercise. It is true that I have been dealing with several articles whether it is textiles, coffee, tea, cardamom and what not, and many times I have got a feeling that if I am out of the Ministry I may perhaps be a good trader.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI : Sir, to my Unstarred question regarding the manufacturing units of the art silk yarn and the prices of the yarn and the regular supply of it, only the first portion of my question was replied and that too, on items of manufacture and the number of units. I will quote that :

Items of manufacture	No. of units
1. Viscos filament yarn .	8
2. Viscose staple fibre yarn .	2
3. Acetate fibre yarn . .	1
4. Nylon filament yarn . .	8
5. Polyester staple fibre yarn .	5
6. Polyester filament yarn .	6

Besides, on an average 115 cotton spinning units are spinning staple fibre yarn under general permission issued by Textile Commissioner in addition to 24 staple fibre spinning mills."

Sir, I want to bring to the Minister's notice that if so many units are producing

[Smt. V. Jeyalakshmi] the art silk yarn, why this scarcity is prevailing and whether it is a man-made scarcity or is there any real scarcity in that field. And, according to the Government of Tamil Nadu's Report, "the total requirements of the handloom and powerloom industries in Tamil Nadu is of the order of 5,000 cases of Art Silk Yarn of 100 Kgs. each. Now the Textile Commissioner, Bombay and the Handloom Development Commissioner, New Delhi, are being approached for making it available from the spinners direct about 5,000 cases of Art Silk Yarn per month for distribution to the handloom weavers in that State at reasonable prices. Efforts are also being made to get direct supplies from South India Viscose Limited, Coimbatore, which is the only spinning mill in Tamil Nadu producing Art Silk Yarn." And secondly, "At present there is no statutory control over prices or distribution of Art Silk Yarn. Previously under a voluntary agreement between the 8 spinners of Art Silk Yarn in the country and the actual consumers, the spinners were setting apart an agreed percentage of Art Silk produced by them for distribution to weavers through allotments made by the Central Committee at Bombay and the Tamil Nadu Regional Committee at Madurai. However, the voluntary agreement is not in force at present."

This reply has been given on May 10. But for the last three months nothing has been done regarding the regular supply of the art silk yarn. In that context, what steps the Ministry is going to take for the regularisation of supply? Secondly, in your statement you have stated that duty free import of viscose filament yarn has been allowed to augment the domestic availability. I want to know whether the mills are producing inadequate quantity or it is a real scarcity. Why should we lose our valuable foreign exchange? If you ask the indigenous spinners to produce more yarn, I think the foreign exchange loss could be averted.

Coming to the Tamil Nadu Government's financial assistance, I would like to know whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has approached the Central Government for financial assistance of 7 lakh rupees on a matching basis to form 119 weavers' cooperative societies to bring the 25,000 weavers in the cooperative fold? While the khadi and village industry is enjoying the benefit of 20 per cent rebate permanently, why not handloom industry? Whether the Ministry would consider extending the same concession to the handlooms also? Whether the Government is aware

that the janata varieties are woven by the powerloom sector and if so, what steps have been taken so far to prevent the powerloom sector from producing the janata dhoties and sarees? Whether the Government has any intention of implementing the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee, as unless the Sivaraman Committee recommendations are implemented, no justice could be done to the handloom sector.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Sir, several issues have been raised by the hon. Member. So far as the production of man-made fibre industry in the country is concerned, we would like to give them all possible cooperation in utilising their capacity to the fullest extent. We are not at all interested in having more and more imports of articles that could be produced in the country. And it is in this direction that all possible cooperation will be given. As far as the arrangements for distribution are concerned, as I have stated in my reply, it is not only that the industries producing man-made fibres are asked to behave according to the voluntary agreement; but also whatever was the back-log, I have asked them to make it good; and accordingly, they have assured us that they will see that the back-log also is fully met.

Regarding Tamil Nadu government, their Development Commissioner has assured us that he will take the responsibility for the distribution, from September, 1977. As for their request for some additional amounts for the handloom industry, that proposal is being examined. A demand has been made for the implementation of the Sivaraman Committee report. I have already assured the House that we would very much like to take care of the handloom industry. Unfortunately, the Sivaraman Committee has treated both the powerloom and the composite sector on the same footing. That cannot happen. The powerloom industry is also a decentralized industry. Therefore, I shall give my full protection firstly to the handloom sector. At the same time, I am not prepared to treat on par the composite sector and the powerlooms, as is done by the Sivaraman Committee.

SHRIMATI V. JYALAKSHMI : The Minister has said that the Sivaraman Committee has treated handloom on par with powerlooms; but from that committee's report we come to know that it was recommended that the coloured clothes should go fully

to the handloom sector; and that certain varieties—having certain inches etc. should also go to that sector.

MR. SPEAKER : You are converting it into a debate.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI : The problems of lakhs of weavers are involved.

MR. SPEAKER : Time is also a factor. There are hundreds of problems.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI : I want one clarification. The Minister has repeatedly referred to the voluntary agreement. We know full well that there is scarcity of yarn, and that it is prevailing because of this voluntary agreement. Unless Government of India brings in statutory control to ensure regular supply of yarn, nothing can be done in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I would like to give protection fully to the handloom industry. I do agree that so far as these reservations are concerned, they must be strictly implemented.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI : They have not been implemented. The janata dhotis and sarees have been produced by the powerloom industry in my own constituency.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : There is one question relating to policy. The policy has been laid down, viz. that these reservations should be strictly implemented. So far as its implementation is concerned, it is the responsibility of the respective State governments. Of course, I shall take up the matter with the State government, if she has any complaint against the Tamil Nadu government, that they are not implementing it.

Regarding voluntary agreements, they were reached prior to our taking over charge. The only course left was to see that they were properly implemented, and to see what steps can be taken to ensure fair distribution at a reasonable price. It is from this point of view that I have already convened a meeting on 10th August, of the spinners, of the representatives of weavers, of cotton growers and also of the big mill sector. Then we can sit together and formulate a good policy so that these constraints do not arise.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittor) : A telegram has been received by Professor N.G. Ranga from Shri Punniah, Guntur District Handloom Weavers' Congress, which reads:

"Satyagrahis including women at Tenali arrested and convicted ; satyagraha continuing."

This is the situation. In many centres the satyagraha by weavers is being continued in Andhra Pradesh. It is said that Rs. 5 crores have been given by the Government to Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal Government and that this facility has not been given to the Andhra Pradesh Government. It is also admitted by the hon. Minister that Rs. 10 crores worth of cloth is not lifted in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, there is unemployment. Shri Pragadi Kotiah, the leader of the Weavers' Congress, has stated :

"Neither the weavers are begging, nor are they demanding for salaried jobs and several financial benefits attached to the salaried jobs. The repeated request has been that they should be permitted to continue self-employment in the traditional occupations of handloom weaving to enable them to earn reasonable wages required for simple living."

What is the hon. Minister going to do with regard to the glut of handloom cloth in Andhra Pradesh ? Has he got any scheme ? How is he going to relieve the weavers from their present difficulties ? Of course, the hon. Minister has stated that Diwali and other festivals are coming and so the problem would be solved. I do not think, so, because it will only give temporary relief. Relief measures alone will not do. There must be a permanent solution. Unless there is some definite policy of reservation and its implementation in the handloom industry, the problem will not be solved. Therefore, I want to know from the Minister what steps he is going to take to purchase handloom cloth from Andhra Pradesh and to reserve varieties like dhotis and sarees for the handloom industry.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : As I have mentioned in my statement, it is only in Andhra Pradesh that it was not possible for them to get rid of stock worth Rs. 10 crores. I see from the records that at that time, unfortunately, only the Government of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala made a demand for additional funds for the handloom industry. The Andhra Pradesh Government did not make any such demand. But I do not want to stand on technicality. I shall take up the matter with the Andhra Pradesh Government and I shall certainly see what could be done to help the Andhra Pradesh Government in facing this difficulty. So far as long-term measures are concerned, I have already stated what I have to say.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : As has been stated by the hon. Minister, the handloom sector faces certain inherent structural weaknesses like the seasonality of the demand. The textile industry is facing a grave situation. So, I preface my question with this observation that it is in the background of an explosive situation, which has arisen in my own State, that we are discussing this question. I do not want to elaborate my question, or observations thereof, because the situation obtaining in my State is a problem that is being faced by the handloom weavers, spinners and other people involved in this sector throughout the country. The position today is that we are only shedding crocodile tears for the poor people, particularly for those people in the rural sector. The fact of the situation is that almost 70 per cent of the people involved in this sector are living at the subsistence level. While the statement says that several steps have been taken, and I do believe and appreciate the statement, the fact remains that in my own State about 8 lakhs of people are involved in this.

13.00 hrs.

The hon. Member from Cannanore who is behind me could not get a chance, but I may point out that in Cannanore District they are producing a rare variety called Crape which has not only raised the absorption capacity in the domestic market but has also created foreign demand. Temporary measures have been taken, but still the situation is very explosive. It is a chronic problem. As Members are aware, we are going to celebrate the festival of Onam. You know the mythology associated with it. Every Keralite is supposed to be happy during this festival when Maha Bali comes, and one of the pre-requisites is good clothing. Even the poorest of the poor should wear fine clothes, but if they have no purchasing power, how can they buy ?

One of the major elements which aggravates the situation is the black market existing in certain essential inputs like dyestuffs and chemicals. It has been said in the statement that the decentralised sector has been asked to export cotton yarn and that the indigenous producers have been asked to accelerate production. Nevertheless, the fact remains that terrific blackmarketing is going on. Effective steps will have to be taken. You have perforce to raise the supply of inputs to the co-operative societies.

You are giving 20 per cent rebate permanently to khadi, but for handlooms you are giving ten per cent by the State and ten per cent by the Centre only during festival periods. Why this discrimination ? I am also committed to the encouragement of khadi, but handloom is equally important in view of the fact that many of our compatriots of the poorer sections are involved. This aspect of the matter has also to be taken into account.

In view of the accumulation of handloom cloth worth crores of rupees and the financial crisis being faced by the weavers, spinners and others involved in the industry throughout the country, and particularly in my State, and in view of the fact that at least during the Onam season the people in Kerala, and particularly the weavers should be given a better deal, are the Government taking any concrete short-term measures in addition to the long-term measures that they have mentioned to meet the situation ? What steps are you contemplating in the matter of rebate to handloom being raised to equal that given to khadi and in the matter of stopping blackmarketing in essential inputs like dyestuffs ?

SHRIMOHANDHARIA : There are three points that I would like to mention. One is regarding the rebate. This time we gave rebate to the extent of 20 per cent even to handloom, but you must not forget the difference between handloom and khadi. The yarn produced by spinning mills can be used by the handlooms. But in the case of khadi, it is handspun and hand woven. More over, it is more employment oriented and naturally less of mechanisation. Therefore, some more protection has to be given to it.

So far as the crepe cloth is concerned, it is because of the restrictions put by the EEC importing countries that they would not import the crepe or the garments manufactured from crepe. The House will be happy to note that we have gone against this restriction to the Textile Surveillance Body, Committee of GATT which decides these issues, and they have given a decision in favour of our country. But this will be till the end of December, 1977. We are also trying to have better agreements with all these EEC countries through GATT.

Regarding the inputs, black-marketing and what not, this is the legacy of the past Government and we are trying our level best to take effective steps in this direction.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants some relief before Onam.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I will look into it.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : I received a telegram from Mr. Kasina Venkataratnam of Bandarilanka, a member of the Andhra Pradesh Handloom Weavers' Congress stating that in Andhra Pradesh, at a number of places there are relay fasts for want of livelihood to the weavers and their families of the handloom sector because most of them do not have jobs due to accumulation of huge stocks of handloom cloth and also due to rise in prices of yarn, dyes and other inputs of handloom weavers. As has been stated by the hon. Minister that there were requests from some States for financial assistance for this handloom industry and they have been taken into consideration and granted a total loan of Rs. 5 crores. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble House to a glaring fact in this connection that here in this sector, most of the weavers belong to backward and weaker sections.

For example, in UP, most of the handloom weavers are Muslims; in Assam, most of them are tribals and in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, most of them are from weaker and backward sections of our country. So, this is the problem mainly of backward and weaker sections. Therefore, these people require special attention of the Government in allocating financial resources. Whether they make a request for assistance or not.

It is an undenyng fact that stocks of handloom cloth have been accumulated in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, as has been stated by the hon. Member, there is a lot of difficulty in purchasing the yarn, dyes, chemicals and other inputs required for the handloom industry, because their prices are rapidly increasing. There is a procedure in Government namely of 'levy sugar' under which Government could procure sugar from the producers as levy and distribute it to the consumers at reasonable and uniform rates. Similarly, I would suggest to the Government to procure the yarn, dyes and other inputs of the industry in order to distribute them to the handloom weavers at a price in par with the rate at which they are available to the mills. In this regard, I would like to emphasise on the nature and mode of effective implementation of what is formulated by the Government of India. Therefore, in this connection, I would like to know specifically what steps the Central Government would propose to take mainly in allocating financial resources to our State handloom sector and what

arrangements the Central Government are making to lift the accumulated stock of handloom cloth in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Regarding the problem faced by Andhra, I would like to discuss it with the representative of the Andhra Government in order to find out to what extent we can give some sort of assistance to the Andhra Government. Regarding the suggestion whether there could be something like levy on the producers of these inputs, it is a good suggestion for consideration. But it will be very difficult for me to say anything at this stage. I may say that Government would be pleased in giving all possible protection to the decentralised sector particularly the handloom or powerloom or the cottage industries which are spread throughout in this decentralised sector.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasaragod) : I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

14.10½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHAHDARA - SAHARANPUR RAILWAY LINE

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Sir, construction of a new broad gauge line from Shahdara to Saharanpur, in place of the old narrow gauge line which ceased operation in 1970, was approved by Parliament, through the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways presented to them in August, 1973, on the basis that a Corporation jointly financed by the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate] :

Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Ministry of Railways would be set up to run the line and the cost of construction and running the broad gauge line would be shared equally by the Central Government and the State Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have so far contributed Rs. 2.15 crores towards the cost of construction of the line. They have, however, expressed their inability to contribute more funds for the this project. It may be recalled that in the case of Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala and Jakhapura-Banspani lines, which were also taken up on the basis that 50% of their cost of construction would be contributed by the respective State Governments, a revised financial arrangement has already been agreed to under which the State Governments will only provide land for these projects. On the same basis, Government have decided that the Ministry of Railways will bear the cost of the project, and the amount of Rs. 2.15 crores already contributed by the State Government will be appropriated towards the cost of land and wooden sleepers for the project. The idea of forming a joint Corporation for running the Railway line has also been dropped and the line, when completed, will be operated as part of the Northern Railway system. I am taking this opportunity to inform the House of the change in the arrangement.

14.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) MEETING OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAKSHADWEEP

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a serious matter of urgent public importance taking place in my constituency, the union territory of Lakshadweep. Lakshadweep is one of the union territories where no democratic institution is functioning. There are two advisory bodies nominated by the President of India, one associated with the Administrator of the union territory and the other associated with the Union Home Minister. I have been privileged to represent Lakshadweep in this august House since 1967.

Now, the Advisory Council is scheduled to meet today at Karvati, the headquarters of Lakshadweep. In

this connection, I would like to draw your kind attention and, through you, Sir, of the House to the convention which has been followed by your distinguished predecessor on a similar occasion. It was Shri C. M. Stephen, my esteemed colleague, who raised the question of such meetings being called outside Delhi in which the Members of this House and the other House are their members while the Parliament session was going on. Your distinguished predecessor followed the procedure that any such meeting in which the Members of this House and the other House are its members which is to take place outside Delhi should not be held while the Lok Sabha session is going on.

I have received a wire in this connection regarding the meeting of the Advisory Council scheduled to be held today at Karvati on 26th which intimates me to proceed to Cochin on 27th itself and from there, by ship, to Karvati. The moment I received the telegram, I met the hon. Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, and informed him about this matter. He has assured me that the matter will be locked into on that day, that is on the 26th evening. I received a call from the Home Ministry stating that the meeting is likely to be postponed. Now, I am informed that the meeting is scheduled to be held as per the old programme, that is today itself. Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I seek your indulgence and through you request the Home Minister to make a statement on this issue informing the real position and also to reaffirm to this House the convention already laid down by your distinguished predecessor. Therefore, I request the Home Minister through you to make a statement in this regard.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : On a point of order. This is a matter about which every Member is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not having a discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We are members of different boards. This is a point on which you have to.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I allowed it to be raised under 377 and now he has raised it.

(ii) RISING OF RIVERS GANGA AND GHAGRA IN U.P. AND FLOODS IN WEST BENGAL, BIHAR, DELHI, HARYANA AND RAJASTHAN

श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त (जौनपुर) : मैं आपको घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बाढ़ के विषय को उठाने का अवसर दिया है। बाढ़ें हमारे देश में वर्षानुवर्ष से आ रही हैं। समाचारपत्रों को अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि राजस्थान, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, पंजाब, बिहार, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश सभी बाढ़ों से ग्रस्त है। बाढ़ें दो प्रकार की होती हैं। एक तो अधिक वर्षा के कारण आती हैं और दूसरी वे होती हैं जो आदमियों के द्वारा लाई जाती हैं। आप छतौनी बांध के किस्से को लें। बलिया में वर्षानुवर्ष से इस बांध को बनाया जाता है, यह कटता है, फिर इसकी मरम्मत कर दी जाती है, फिर कटता है और फिर इसको बना दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से और भी कितने ही स्थान हैं जहां ड्रेनेज गलत रखे गए हैं। इसके कारण से वाटर लॉगिंग भी होता है।

दिल्ली और हरियाणा का झगड़ा चल रहा है ड्रेनेज के बारे में। उस गलत ड्रेनेज की वजह से दिल्ली के दो सौ गांव बाढ़ के कारण डूबे हुए हैं। ढांसा बांध कट रहा है। उसको इंजीनियर बना नहीं पा रहे हैं। अन्ततोगत्वा सेना को बुलाया गया है बनाने के लिए। सारे उत्तर भारत में बाढ़ों की विभीषिका उपस्थित हो गई है। इसका कोई स्थायी उपाय आज तक खोजा नहीं गया है। क्या वर्षानुवर्ष करोड़ों रुपया सरकार इसी तरह से खर्च करती चली जाएगी? क्या बाढ़ के समय नावों को चला देना, लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचा देना, उनको खिला-पिला देना और जब बाढ़ का प्रकोप खत्म हो जाए तो उनको वापिस भेज देना यही इसका स्थायी समाधान है? आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इनको रोकथाम का कोई लांग रेंज प्लान सरकार बनाए। मोशन जो मैंने दिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सदन

के सामने स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। बाढ़ की विभीषिका से देश को बचाने के लिए लांग रेंज प्लान चाहिये। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि एग्जिकलचर मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद नहीं। दो मंत्री मौजूद हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें।

जौनपुर की स्थिति को आप देखें। वर्षानुवर्ष से जौनपुर में बाढ़ आती है। बहुत भयंकर बाढ़ आती है। गोमती में आती है। उसकी वजह से शहर के मकानों की पहली स्टोरी पानी के नीचे आ जाती है। उसकी बहुत ही दुर्दशा होती है। यह चलती रहती है गर्मी के मौसम तक और तब तक चलती रहती है जब तक सारी सफाई नहीं हो जाती है। करोड़ों रुपया इसमें प्रतिवर्ष वेस्ट होता है। इस वास्ते दोनों तरह की शाट और लांग रेंज स्कीम्ज बननी चाहिये। यह विषय इतना बड़ा है कि आप मुझे मुश्किल से इसके लिए पांच मिनट ही देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट भी नहीं।

श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त : कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। बलिया जनपद का जहां तक सवाल है गंगा नदी ने उसको घेर रखा है। चारों ओर से उसको गंगा और घाघरा ने घेर रखा है। इन दोनों के बीच में बलिया बसा है। जिस समय दोनों नदियों में बाढ़ आ जाती है तो केवल शीट आफ वाटर ही दिखाई देता है नर्थिंग एल्स। बलिया का एक बलिया बैरिया बांध है। वह वर्षानुवर्ष से कट रहा है और कटान बराबर चलती रहती है। उससे लाखों एकड़ को फमल नष्ट होती है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में इरिगेशन कमीशन था तो मुझको उसके साथ वहां जा कर देखने का अवसर मिला था। वहां हालत यह है कि आप सामान जख नदी में डालते जाते हैं लेकिन

[श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त]

कटान को आप रोक नहीं पाते हैं। इसी के साथ साथ दवाबा का इलाका है। बाबरा से आजमगढ़ का हिस्सा डूबा है और अयोध्या से लेकर सारा इलाका डूबा हुआ है, बल्कि कतरनियाघाट से शुरू किया जाय वह भी डूबा हुआ है। तो इसकी रोक-थाम होना आवश्यक है। एक ओर जहाँ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इमोडियेट रिलीफ प्रोवाइड की जाय वहाँ लोग टर्म प्लानिंग भी जरूरी है। आज कलकत्ते जैसे शहर में बैरकपुर में नावें चल रहीं हैं। जब वहाँ नाव चलने की हालत हो जायेगी तो ग्रांखिरफ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने क्या किया? और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारे खाद्यान्न के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा। खरीफ की फसल उत्तर भारत में नष्ट हो रही है। और जौनपुर की स्थिति यह है कि अगर वहाँ मक्का की फसल और धान की फसल गई तो अकाल का सामना करना पड़ेगा। उस समय सरकार कहेगी हम तात्कालिक सहायता दे रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह स्थिति आने क्यों दी जाये? क्यों नहीं प्री-प्लान किया जाय। 30 वर्ष से सरकार ने क्या किया? मैं जनता सरकार को दोष नहीं देता, लेकिन खाली घाव पर मरहम पट्टी करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। घाव न हो इस पर विचारविमर्श होना चाहिये। इसलिये जिस समस्या के अन्दर उत्तर भारत का तीन चौथाई वर्ग प्रभावित है और चारे का नुकसान हो रहा है मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाये और अच्छा हो कि इस सदन के उठने के पहले संबंधित मंत्री महोदय अपना सारा वक्तव्य सदन की मेज पर रखें जिस से सारे लोगों को अपने विचार सामने रखने का अवसर मिले और उसके आधार पर एक परमानेंट योजना बाढ़ से बचने की बनायी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Mr. Poojary.

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बलढाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस सदन में शीडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स

कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर जो चर्चा हो रही है वह हर रोज डिसकॉन्टिन्यू हो रही है। उसको रेगुलर चालू रखा जाय। देश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. We are on matters under rule 377. This is not the way. Please take your seat. I will not allow this kind of interruption and disturbance in the procedure of the House. We are not on that discussion at all. You just get up on a point of order and start raising this. This is very bad.

Mr. Poojary.

(iii) HAVOC CAUSED BY RECENT FLOODS IN MANGALORE CITY AND MANGALORE TALUK.

SHRI P. JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): With your permission, I am bringing to the kind notice of the House....

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any other Member to stand on his legs. I have called Mr. Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: With your permission, Sir, under rule 377, I am bringing to the kind notice of the House the sorrowful saga of the people of the Mangalore city and the Mangalore taluk who have faced the havoc caused by the recent floods following incessant and torrential rains. About 1,100 people have been rendered homeless, about 160 to 175 houses have been damaged, and 40 houses have been completely destroyed. Most of these houses belonged to the Harijans and other weaker sections of the society. The estimated damage to the property, apart from the crops, is about Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs. At this juncture I am also submit that, in Kumta and Honnavur, about 500 to 750 houses have been damaged; hundreds of acres were under flood waters and the standing crops have been damaged. The damage estimated is Rs. 1 crore.

The country is passing through a critical situation. The people have lost their houses, they have lost their clothes, they have lost their shelter, they have lost their belongings, and have lost their essential commodities. Under these circumstances, Government should not sleep over this situation. I would like to ask whether the Government is considering the helplessness and misery of the people, whether the Government will come out with a

statement granting substantial help not only from the Prime Minister's relief fund but also from the Centre. I may submit further that, in 1974, the previous Government granted Rs. 1 lakh from the Prime Minister's relief fund, apart from other reliefs. I want to know whether the Government is coming forward with substantial aid as the previous Government did in the past.

(iv) **SERIOUS SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE LARGE RETRENCHMENT, CLOSURES, ILLEGAL LOCKOUTS, LAY OFFS IN JUTE MILLS IN VARIOUS STATES.**

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Sir, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and myself would like to draw the attention of the Government under Rule 377 to a serious situation which has arisen out of the large-scale retrenchment, closures, illegal lockouts, lay-offs etc. in over 15 jute mills in West Bengal alone, affecting 60,000 workers. Apart from that, in Kanpur the JK Jute Mills is also resorted to lock-out resulting in unemployment of more than 5,000 workers. Further, more jute mills are now threatening the workers as well as the Government there that they will have to close down the mills on the flimsious plea of paucity of raw jute.

On the 3rd July the Hon. Minister of Commerce visited Calcutta and there he made a categorical declaration that there will be no block closures as stipulated by the jute-mill owners unless and until it is proved that there is real shortage of raw jute. He also advised the Government to form a Committee there in West Bengal. This Committee has been formed and in its first meeting, at which the IJMA was also represented, the Indian Jute Mills Association could not substantiate its point of view that there was real shortage of raw jute. It has always been the practice of the jute-mill owners and the IJMA to adopt such tactics just when the season starts for the new jute crops to come into the market so that the price comes down...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : This is a question affecting lakhs and lakhs of workers and the whole economy of the eastern part of the country. There is sabotage going on...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But you must be conscious of the time also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : I would request you kindly to think about the situation and appreciate our point of view. Already, two deputations have met the Prime Minister from the Janata party as well as from the Congress Party. The situation is deteriorating fast. These are the tactics being adopted by the jute-mill owners for the last 60 to 70 years to bring down the prices of raw jute so that they may cheat the peasants who grow raw jute into selling their goods at reduced prices. Although there has been a clear policy declaration by the Commerce Minister as well as by the West Bengal Government that there will be no block closures, these sharks, the jute-mill owners, are in a clandestine way taking recourse to block closures by sealing the looms and processing machines etc. In this way a large number of workers are being laid off daily. So, I would request the Government to take a serious view of this. This is not a question affecting West Bengal alone : Bihar is affected, Orissa is affected, Assam is affected, Andhra Pradesh is affected and Kanpur and Uttar Pradesh are also affected. All the poor peasants who grow jute are affected and the whole economy is a stake.

The Hon. Minister Mr. Biju Patnaik comes from Orissa, and his State is also affected. So, he must take up the matter with the Government and make a statement and see that concrete steps are taken. When there is a Committee, why should they get jute on their own and....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now : no more additions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A handful of mill-owners are holding the country to ransom...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, I am not going to allow anybody else except those who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377. There is no question of anybody else speaking on it.

14.33 hrs.

MOTION RE : TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
— *con. id.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now resume further discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं एक क्लरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। मुश्किल यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट को पीसमोल ढंग से डिसकस किया जा रहा है। सुना जा रहा है कि इसे अगल सेशन तक के लिए पोस्टपोन किया जा रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस डिस्कशन को इसी सेशन में खत्म कर दिया जाये, भल ही इसके लिये सेशन को एक दिन के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will conclude in this session. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Tulsiram, you have already spoken for more than 15 minutes. Try to cover as much as you can within two minutes and conclude.

श्री वी० तुलसीराम (पेटापल्लि) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का वह बयान पढ़ कर सुनाया था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के समय में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुए हैं। मगर अब उन पर कोई अत्याचार नहीं हो रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने खाम तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर हुए अत्याचारों की घटनाओं के समाचार पढ़ कर सुनाये थे। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट का खण्डन करना चाहता हूँ।

हाल ही में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कृष्णा जिले में हुए अत्याचारों, जिन में एक आदमी को मार दिया गया और बीस पच्चीस आदमियों को

घायल कर दिया गया, और अन्य दो तीन स्टेट्स में हुई इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के बारे में मैंने एक कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन उसके लिए समय नहीं दिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा केवल इस तरह के बयान देने से जनता को संतुष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है। जनता को स्थिति का पूरा ज्ञान है। बेलची कांड के बारे में श्री चरण सिंह ने इस सदन में और राज्य सभा में जो अलग-अलग बयान दिये, वे रिकार्ड पर हैं। क्या सरकार इस तरह की बातों से जनता को संतुष्ट कर सकती है? क्या जनता को सब हालात का पता नहीं है?

मैंने कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था कि इस इम्पार्टेंट इश्यू पर इस सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी गई, जबकि माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु, ने श्री संजय गांधी से सम्बन्धित किमी बाहर के बैंक के झूठे ड्राफ्ट का जो प्रश्न उठाया, उस पर यहां घंटों चर्चा हुई। जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, इस सदन में अन्य सभी इश्यूज पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, लेकिन कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन के सम्बन्ध में यहां भी हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरिजनों के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री वी० तुलसीराम : हरिजनों के बारे में ही मैं बोल रहा हूँ। हरिजनों पर जो अन्याय हुआ है उसी को बाताने के लिए बोल रहा हूँ। बेलची कांड की बात मैं ने बताया...
(व्यवधान)

श्री बीनन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : तेलंगाना में क्या किया?

श्री वी० तुलसीराम : कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस के राज में ऐसा हुआ था लेकिन इस में कांग्रेस

और जनता का क्या सबाल पैदा होता है ? आज जनता पार्टी को पब्लिक ने जिता कर सत्ता में बैठाया है तो रोज यहां संजय गांधी और इंदिरा गांधी पर चर्चा करने के लिए नहीं बैठाया है। जनता चाहती है कि आप जनता के लिए कुछ करें। इसके लिए आप को नहीं बैठाया कि इस के ऊपर कमेटी बैठाएं, उस के ऊपर बैठाएं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो दोषी है उन को पकड़े नहीं। लेकिन जो इम्पार्टेंट चीज है उस को भी तो सोचिए। हरिजनों पर जो अन्याय हो रहा है उस के लिए तो आप सोचते ही नहीं। आज अगर सब टोटल निकाल कर देखा जाये, चरण सिंह जी अपनी पुलिस की रिपोर्ट मंगवाएं और प्रैस की सारी कटिंग्स मंगा कर देखें तो मालूम होगा कि तीस साल में जो नहीं हुआ है वह इन तीन महीनों में हुआ है। (व्यवधान) आप मंगा कर देख लीजिए, यह रेकार्ड में है, हां हां करने से कुछ नहीं होता। ऐसा लगता है कि जनसंख्या कम करने के लिए जो नसबन्दी का काम चल रहा था उस को बन्द कर के इन लोगों को मरवाया जा रहा है, यह इन पर आजमाया जा रहा है। लगता है राज-नारायण जी का काम श्री चरण सिंह जी को सौंप दिया गया है हरिजनों और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को मरवाने के लिए।

मैं कहता हूं रोज रोज जो यह चर्चा होती है उस से क्या जनता खुश हो जायेगी ? रोज रोज चर्चा करने से उस की वैल्यू घट जाती है, लोग ऊब जाते हैं। आप किसी अच्छी चीज के लिए चर्चा करें। आखिर गरीब क्या चाहता है। पेट के लिए दो रोटी और सोने के लिए एक झोपड़ी। मगर उस के लिए न सोच कर, आप रोज रोज कमेटी पर कमेटी बैठाने की बात करते हैं और इंदिरा गांधी, संजय गांधी की बात हर मिनट पर हर रोज करते जाते हैं। इस का मतलब तो यही होता है कि आप उन्हें हीरो बना रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)।

मैं श्री चरण सिंह से यह विनम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि वे बहुत बड़े जादूगर हैं, उन का जादू बहुत तेज है, वह किधर चलता है यह मालूम नहीं पड़ता, मैं उन से निवेदन करता हूं कि वे कुछ जादू इन गरीबों की तरफ, इन गरीबों की रक्षा के लिये भी चलाएं। ये कहते हैं कि 30 साल तक कांग्रेस ने कुछ नहीं किया और जो कुछ हुआ उस के लिए कांग्रेसी जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि इन में कौन कांग्रेसी नहीं है ? क्या बीजू पटनायाक कांग्रेसी नहीं हैं ? क्या मोरारजी भाई कांग्रेसी नहीं हैं ? क्या श्री चरण सिंह कांग्रेसी नहीं हैं ? कौन कांग्रेसी नहीं है ? जनता पार्टी आज पैदा हुई है। इस के पहले ये सभी लोग तो कांग्रेसी थे ! तो इस का मतलब यह थोड़े ही हुआ कि ये उस के जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SEAKER : I would once again appeal to the Members. When I ring the bell, that is the first warning. When I ring the bell a second time, you should conclude. Even so, when I request you to conclude and if you do not conclude, I will be forced to ask you to sit down and call the next speaker.

Shri Harishankar Mahale.

*श्री हरिशंकर महाले (मालगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिम जाति तथा जनजाति के लोगों की स्थिति क्या है तथा उन के लिए क्या किया जाना चाहिये, इस के लिये आयुक्त की नियुक्ति की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवर्ष एक रिपोर्ट तैयार होती है। उस पर लोक सभा में चर्चा होती है तथा उस पर कार्यवाही की जाती है। यह 1977 का वर्ष है। इस समय सन 1975-76 की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये थी। परन्तु सन 1971-72 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट चर्चा के लिये प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। सन 1977 की मार्च 16 तारीख तक 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा देनेवाली सरकार अस्तित्व में थी। उस सरकार

[श्री हरिशंकर महाशय]

को केवल नारेबाजी करनी थी, काम नहीं। जब रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा ही नहीं हुई, तब कार्यवाही कहाँ से होती।

चार-पांच दिन पूर्व भारत की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री महान राष्ट्रीय संत आचार्य विनोबा भावे से मिलने पवनार गई थी। राह में लोगों ने उन का स्वागत किया था। मुझे स्वयं बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। गरीब देश की प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में वे निश्चित ही रास्ता भूल गई थी। जनता ने उन की वास्तविकता को प्रकट कर दिया है। लोक सभा में चर्चा भी हुई। तो भी इन्दिरा जी ने अपनी गलतियों के सम्बन्ध में खेद व्यक्त नहीं किया। सही आरोप हो तो कोर्ट में साबित करो। कोर्ट में साबित हो जाये तो भी उन्हें माना नहीं जाता। बेचारी जनता भोली भाली होती है, उस से भी सच नहीं बोलनी। लगता था—मन ही मन पश्चाताप होने के बाद संत के चरणों में बैठ कर इन्दिरा जी सत्यवादिता से काम लेंगी। पर ऐसा कुछ भी दृष्टिगोचर नहीं हुआ। इस के विपरीत इन्दिरा जी ने नाटकीय ढंग अपना कर सभा में कहा कि पिछड़े तथा गरीब लोगों का कल्याण होने चाहिये। पर जिस सरकार को पिछड़े लोगों का कल्याण करना था, उसे अदम्य हुए मिर्फ चार ही तो महीने हुए हैं। मत्तारूढ़ होते हुए सन 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 की आदिमजाति एवं जनजाति सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा क्यों नहीं की? उस पर चर्चा आज हो, यह कैसी विचित्र बात है। लगता है उस सरकार को इस चर्चा की याद ही नहीं रही। दिवंगत बाबासाहेब अम्बेदकर ने इन लोगों के संरक्षण के हेतु संविधान में अनुच्छेद 46, 47 तथा 338 का उपबन्ध किया था। संविधान के अनुसार कार्यवाही न कर के संविधान का उल्लंघन किया गया है। इसे मानवता के प्रति अथवा राष्ट्र के प्रति अपराध कहा जायेगा।

हरिजनों पर किये जाने वाले अत्याचारों को लेकर एक-दो दिन लोक सभा में जोरदार बहस हुई। प्रतिपक्ष के नेता माननीय यशवंतराव चव्हाण ने इस प्रश्न पर बोलते हुए कहा कि जनता पक्ष की सरकार को इस की रोकथाम करनी चाहिए। यह उस का कर्तव्य है और उसे वह पूरा करना ही चाहिए। पर प्रतिपक्ष के नेता यह भूल गये कि इन अमानुषिक घटनाओं के लिये उन्हीं की पिछली सरकार अधिक उत्तरदायी है। मैं किसी भी जन प्रतिनिधि की वैयक्तिक निन्दा विनोद में भी नहीं करना चाहता। किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का केवल विरोध की भावना से विरोध करना मेरा स्वभाव नहीं है। पर जब जनसाधारण पर अत्याचार हो और राष्ट्रीय अपराध किये जाएं तो मूझ जैसे साधारण व्यक्ति को उचित बात के लिये अपना मुंह खोलना ही पड़ता है। जो बात उचित हो, वह मैं अवश्य कहता रहूंगा। केन्द्र की यदि यह दशा हो तो राज्यों में क्या होगा? जिला परिषदों की क्या दशा होगी? अब तक उपेक्षित न्यति में पड़ी रिपोर्ट को जनता सरकार चर्चा के हेतु प्रस्तुत कर रही है। जनता सरकार तथा गृह मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह धन्यवाद के पात्र है। केवल शाब्दिक चर्चा मात्र से बात नहीं वनेगी। अन्तःकरणपूर्वक काम करने की आवश्यकता है। जनता पक्ष के घोषणा पत्र के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी, ऐसा विश्वास है। वजट की ओर दृष्टिपात करें तो दस करोड़ के अन्तर को छोड़ शेष सभी बातों में यह पिछले वजट जैसा ही है।

आदिम जाति तथा जनजाति की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के सवाल पर किसी भी राजनैतिक दल को राजनैतिक दृष्टि से विचार नहीं करना चाहिये। इन गरीब लोगों की हालत देखने पर यही मुंह से निकलता है कि अगर बाढ़ ही खेत चरने लगे तो बेचारे खेत का क्या होगा?

निस्संदेह जिस देश की संस्कृति बहुत ही उन्नत है, विदेश नीति भी उतनी ही उन्नत है तभी तो इस देश ने निर्वासितों की सहायता की है

तथा बंगला देश को मानव-शक्ति और आर्थिक शक्ति प्रदान की है। पर हमारी सरकार ने अपने ही देश की पीड़ित जनता एवं पीड़ित वर्गों के प्रति विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

जब तक इस देश के राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री, भारत सरकार के मंत्री, राज्य सरकारों के मंत्री, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधि, विविध कार्यकर्तागण, बुद्धिवादीवर्ग, धनी-किसान, बड़े बुजुर्ग, उद्योगपति, व्यापारी, कारखानों के मालिक, पदाधिकारी, संगठित कर्मचारी, मुरझित श्रम-जीवी, डाक्टर, वकील, वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी ज्ञान रखने वाले, आदि, लोग तथा जिन का सवाल हल किया जाना है, वे लोग इस समस्या की ओर आत्मीयता से नहीं देखेंगे, अंतःकरण-पूर्ण काम में नहीं जुटेंगे, इसे राष्ट्र की समस्या नहीं मानेंगे, तब तक इन पिछड़े वर्गों की स्थिति नहीं सुधर सकेगी।

सन् 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार इस देश में आदिमजाति तथा जनजाति के लोगों की कुल संख्या 12 करोड़ है। इन में आदिवासियों की संख्या 4 करोड़ है। उनकी बस्तियां अधिकांशतः जंगल के इलाकों में हैं। 70 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास खेत नहीं हैं। जिनके पास खेत हैं, उनका भी समूचे वर्ष के उदर-निर्वाह का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। शिक्षा का अभाव है। लगभग 95 प्रतिशत लोग अर्धपेट तथा अर्धनंगे रहते हैं। जहां अन्न और वस्त्र का अभाव हो, वहां अगला विकास कैसे होगा? इस देश में 10 लाख लोग जंगलों की कटाई की मजदूरी करते हैं। यह काम सिर्फ एक-दो महीने ही चलता है। पर अब तो जंगल भी नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं। जंगलात राष्ट्रीय आय का बड़ा साधन है। जंगलों तथा आदिवासियों के अन्यान्य सम्बन्ध हैं। पिछली सरकार ने इस सत्य की ओर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक ध्यान नहीं दिया।

महाराष्ट्र का ही एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करता हूं। दिनांक 28-7-1977 को आदिवासी सब-प्लान की मीटिंग थी। मुख्य मंत्री माननीय बसंतदादा पाटिल भी उपस्थित थे।

सभी आदिवासी विधायकों ने जंगल सम्बन्धी विषय प्रस्तुत किया। महाराष्ट्र में "वन विकास मंडल" नामक एक मंडल है। उस मंडल ने एक भी वृक्ष साबुत न रखते हुए अच्छे जंगल भी काटकर साफ कर दिये हैं। बाद में वहां नया जंगल लगाने की योजना है। इस प्रकार हजारों एकड़ जंगल सारू हो गये हैं। जहां वन-विहीन पर्वत विभाग है, जहां उतारवाली फारेस्ट की जमीन है, वहां उसने कोई पराक्रम नहीं किया। विधायकों ने स्पष्ट कह दिया कि यह वन-विकास नहीं, यह तो वन-ह्रास है। ये लोग विद्यमान जंगल को काट डालेंगे, पर नया जंगल ठीक ढंग से नहीं लगायेंगे। इस से आदिवासियों की, आदिवासी-जंगल-कामगार सहकारी सोसाइटियों की तथा देश की बहुत बड़ी हानि होगी। जंगल कामगार सोसाइटियां आदिवासी जंगली इलाकों में शैक्षिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक कार्य करती हैं। इन संस्थाओं के कारण इन प्रदेशों में थोड़ी बहुत जाग्रति आई है। वन-विकास मंडल के कारण ये संस्थायें संकट में पड़ गई हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन का अधिक समय न लेते हुए केवल कुछ एक महत्वपूर्ण बातों का मैं यहां उल्लेख करता हूँ—

1. आदिम जातियों तथा जनजातियों के लिये केवल एक ही आयोग गठित किया जाता है। दो स्वतन्त्र आयोग होने चाहिये, क्योंकि इन दोनों की समस्याएँ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।
2. इन दोनों वर्गों के लिये केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में स्वतन्त्र मंत्रालय, स्वतन्त्र निगम तथा रोजगार, उद्योग, शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण आदि के लिये विशेष विभाग बनाया जाना चाहिए।
3. स्थिति में सुधार के लिये पैसे दिये जाते हैं, पर उनका ठीक से, ठीक समय पर तथा उन्हीं कामों पर खर्च नहीं होता। दूसरे कामों पर खर्च होता

[श्री हरिशंकर महाले]

है। इस के लिए एक निरीक्षण समिति गठित की जानी चाहिये।

4. छोटे उद्योगों को कर्ज देने की वसी ही सुविधा होनी चाहिए, जैसी कि विदेशों में व्यापार करने वाले व्यापारियों को उपलब्ध है।
5. टाटा, बिरला आदि बड़े उद्योगपतियों को सरकार आर्थिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करती है। उसी प्रकार चमार, टोकरी बनाने वाले लोगों तथा अन्य छोटे धंधे करने वाले लोगों को भी आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।
6. पशुओं की हड्डियां, विष्ठा, सूखे-पत्ते, मानव विष्ठा आदि एकत्र करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। इस से खेतों की अच्छी खाद मिलेगी। रासायनिक खाद पर जो अपार धन-राशि व्यय की जाती है, वह कम हो जाएगी।
7. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करके लोगों को रोजगार दिलाया जाना चाहिये।
8. भूमि सुधार का कार्य निशुल्क किया जाना चाहिए।
9. खेती के अन्य सुधार कार्यों के हेतु दीर्घावधिक व्याजमुक्त ऋण दिये जाने चाहिए। दुग्ध उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए। अधिक जमीन की मिचवाई के हेतु भौगोलिक परिस्थिति को देखते हुए लघु बांधों की योजना बनानी चाहिए।
10. गृह निर्माण संस्थाओं को स्वीकृति देने समय 30 प्रतिशत लोग आदिम जाति एवं जनजाति के लिये जाये चाहिए।

ऐसा न हो तो उन संस्थाओं को न तो रजिस्टर करना चाहिये और न ही उन्हें कर्ज उपलब्ध कराना चाहिये

11. तीन-चार हजार लोगों की बास्तियों के आसपास एक आश्रम-पाठशाला होनी चाहिए। एक-शिक्षक पाठशालाएं बन्द कर देनी चाहियें।
12. बड़े शहरों में 300-400 लड़के-लड़कियों के बोर्डिंग बनाये जाने चाहियें। उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।
13. नौकरियों में निर्धारित प्रतिशत के अनुसार भरती नहीं की जाती। वह होनी चाहिए। इस बारे में बहुत ही कड़वे अनुभव हैं।
14. कमीशन की रिपोर्ट देखने में वही पुराना रोना-धोना और शिकायतें दृष्टि-गोचर होती हैं। इसीलिए इन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में एक मूल्यांकन समिति की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। उसका फैलाव केन्द्र में लेकर ग्रामों तक होना चाहिए। यह काम मौजूदा सरकारी मशीनरी द्वारा तथा जन-प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा किया जा सकता है। किसी नई मशीनरी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। केवल उनसे काम लेना ही महत्व की बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का जो अवसर दिया, उस के लिये धन्यवाद।

SHRI HUKAM RAM (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been a proud privilege for me to make my first submission in this august House and that too, on the Commissioner's reports on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am indeed, happy that my first submission is about the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes because I belong to them.

When I had a talk with the hon. Prime Minister regarding this Motion, who has been kind enough to place the Reports—these seven year old reports now and another three years have again gone after 1974. And his reply was : “जीने

तो कोई कसर नहीं किया।” He has been quite right because this is the work of the previous corrupt Congress Government. I can tell you very emphatically because I was the victim of the tyranny, tortures and what not, perpetrated by the Congressites. In spite of that, they only paid lip sympathy for us. With complete knowledge and with all the experience at my command, I can very safely and honestly and also with vehemence challenge the arguments which they have advanced for what they have done during all these thirty years.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Usually, when there is a maiden speech, there should be no interruption.

SHRI HUKAM RAM : After seven years, we have here the reports of 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74. And three years have also gone thereafter. These old reports have now been discussed. It shows that the the previous Government had nothing to do with the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the poor people.

Anyway, I would not go into all the problems mentioned here in the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would touch some of them because I cannot deal all of them. But, I would certainly say that though there has been a great hatred and heart-burning against the reservation in the hearts of those who call themselves as caste-Hindus, they should not forget as to who are real Hindus. They are the Scheduled Castes only because they are certified as such by the District Administration. Even then they say that “we are the best and the highest”. What I want is that they should be Chaste Hindus.

I can only say that this reservation has brought in them a bad sense, a sense of hatred. I should request them to please do away with it. I only consider it to be a sort of a ring worn on the smallest finger. When worn with that ring it simply enhances its importance. As we know, the strength of a chain is measured

by the weakest link. In the Hindu society, in the Indian social order, Harijens and Scheduled Castes form the weakest link and if you stretch it too much, the chain will be broken. Many hostile persons who are also arrogant, do not have a proper sense of what this means unless they go to America and they are insulted because of their colour. Even the late Shri G. L. Mehta, our Ambassador there, was insulted as a coloured man.

Regarding constitutional reservation, I should say that only in State services it is there. In public undertakings it is not there. I am yet to come across a man who would be Chairman of the State Trading Corporation, Food Corporation of India, etc. Nobody is there. Only the defeated politicians, certain corrupt people and others have been superimposed there. Then there is the question of the nationalised banks. I also come to the Judiciary and then to Lok Sabha. I requested the Secretary of the Lok Sabha; please tell me what is the quantum of reservation in Lok Sabha. I am very sorry to tell you that not a single letter has come. This is happening under our very nose. You want to talk of reservations. It is nowhere here in the Lok Sabha. What about Rajya Sabha? I do not know. What about Judiciary? Nobody cares. Seven year old and stale reports have been put here. It is only a ritual. This ritualistic affair should be done away with. There should be active consideration of the recommendations that have been given by the Commissioner under article 338 of our Constitution.

I come to services. I can give you two figures. About the Government of India I do not know much. I know about Rajasthan. Unfortunately it is an old report, 20th report, for the year 1970-71 i.e. pages 241 and 243. On page 243 they have written that out of a total of 3286 officers, as on 1-1-1971, 156 persons, Class I posts, belong to Scheduled Castes. I fail to understand this because there were hardly 6 IAS and 5 IPS officers and a few in other positions in the State and somebody in Khatri project; there were only 12 Class I officers or so; it cannot be more than 12 or 14. On page 243, statement II, they have given 58, about Class I posts filled by Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, so, the total comes to 214. It is such a white lie, bigger than the Himalayas, that had been spoken by the Rajasthan Government and accepted by the Home Ministry. I am sorry the Home Minister is not here. I with the officials and the Ministers, all should know that

[Shri Hukam Ram]

those were fake and false and spurious figures. There should be a proper and thorough investigation into it.

There was one special IAS recruitment examination in the year 1956. 21 years have gone by and not a single examination of that sort took place thereafter. There has been a great hue and cry that Scheduled Caste candidates were not available that they were not having good personality. What about emergency recruitment? Why do you not give them some latitude and train them up properly so that they could come up to the mark? About promotions they have fixed certain quotas. Promotion has become the business of merit. Merit means flattery; flattery means surrender; surrender means servile

attitude. "जो चापलूसी करता है, वह ऊंचा बढ़ता है, जो कुछ बोलता है उसकी सींघारों खराब कर दी जाती है।"

Many times the Ministers do not do anything. But I know the hon. member who was a Minister in Rajasthan and is happily now in the Lok Sabha from Rajasthan.

15.00 hrs.

So, my submission is that all vacancies in all the State Services as well as all India Services as existing on 1st January every year should be ascertained carefully and then the percentages should be derived and necessary competitive examinations should be followed thereafter.

Regarding enhancement of these reservation percentages, previously, the Congress Government put 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes. In Rajasthan it is 17% for Scheduled Castes and 11% for Scheduled Tribes and that makes 28%. Here in the Central Services it was just 22 1/2%. But the Janata Government in its manifesto has raised this from 22 1/2% to 33%. I have entire faith in the Janata Party and I can only say that the time is very near when we shall be in a position to see that all those gaps and deficiencies, all those vacancies which have not been filled up so far, are filled up completely.

Regarding promotion, I may say some thing more. That merit formula is, of course, there. Apart from this, it has created some heart-burning. In order to remove this heart-burning, my suggestion is that all the posts which are to be filled up through promotion should invariably be filled through competitive examinations.

Now I come to the latest figures of this 1973-74 Report, page 97; where even the Commissioner himself says "no substantial improvement during the three preceeding years has been there and the percentages of employment etc. in the services are still far below the prescribed percentages".

Regarding the Commissioner's post, I have already written a letter to the Prime Minister saying that this post has to be strengthened. For the last ten years, some spurious things have come in and many persons have tried to take advantage just in order to show us that they are our well-wishers and that they are the only fortunate persons on this earth to carry on the work of Social Welfare. I can only say that they have tried to emaciate the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In many ways this agency of the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare at the Centre has simply emasculated the Office of the Commissioner. There have been seventeen zonal Offices and all these have been taken away and put under this Director-General, with the result that the Commissioner does not have that control and the responsibility as well as authority over all these persons, and the result is very simple, i.e. this ritualistic business of putting the reports for discussion and deriving nothing out of them as it is going on for years.

The position of the Commissioner has to be strengthened. And the Offices which have been taken away under the garb of this Director-General, Backward Classes Welfare, have got to be restored to the Commissioner, with one zonal office at every State Headquarters, as existed one decade before.

Regarding reservation, it is now guaranteed under Article 16, Clause 4 of the Constitution read with Article 335. Yesterday, the hon. Railway Minister was telling that they will have to see how this deficiency in recruitments at various levels can be removed. I would say that it is a very simple thing and that is enshrined in the Article 320, clause 4 of the Constitution. That says, "if in the opinion of the State, a particular class or percentage is not there in the Services it shall not be necessary for the Public Service Commission to be consulted". With the executive authority, with the executive power of the Government, all these deficiencies can be removed. But it has never been touched. I have seen this glaring fact in all the three or four Commissioner's reports. He has made recommendations only to see that he can make a report, and the recommendations go to the cold storage of the Home Ministry year after year.

Now I come to commissions. First, the Scheduled Castes Commission headed by Shri Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, which was constituted in 1953—I do not know myself what are their recommendations and how far they have been implemented. I come to the next Commission headed by the late Shri U. N. Dhebar in the year 1965 for the Scheduled Tribes, recommendations of which are also not known. Of course, there is a provision that a commission should be established after every five years. When we can have Finance Commission after every five years, why not these Commissions constituted after every five years? There should be a complete ascertainment of the situation as to what are the Castes and Tribes to be kept in the lists and what are the Castes and Tribes to be taken out of them. But the previous Government, which was guided by high-sounding slogans and many things could not do it, because they were busy with their own affairs.

Coming to Public Service Commissions, I am yet to come across a Chairman of a public service commission who is member of a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. In my own State of Rajasthan, a Scheduled Tribe candidate who should have been made the Chairman was superseded by somebody else and that somebody else was further superseded by somebody else, because he was the Home Secretary and he was in the good books of the previous government. What is the value of seniority in the public service commission? If the public service commission which is the custodian and guardian of the rights of civil servants does not take care of its own members, what can be expected or done? I am surprised that if persons of that stature have to run from pillar to post to get justice, what about the fate of the poor people who have got no power, no association and no money? How can they get justice? Postings are made on political considerations. In my State of Rajasthan, in 1954-55, I say in all humility and sincerity, that Mr. Jagannath Pahadia, who was Deputy Minister here, could not qualify in the written test. Similarly Mr. Onkarlal Chauhan, an ex-M.P. and a Minister of Welfare of in Rajasthan also could not qualify in the written test and interview. I passed and qualified at the PCS but I was made to rot. Therefore, I got voluntary retirement in sheer disgust against the corruption created by vested interests under the previous regime. The son of the ex-Speaker, without going through the formality of appearing before the public service commission, becomes a big officer in Delhi. The son-in-law of Shri Kumbha Ram Arya, an ex-Minister, becomes a big officer without getting any

clearance from the public service commission. The husband of Shrimati Sumitra Devi, an MLA also becomes an officer without passing the examination. Similarly, about Shri O. K. Murthy, I have written to the Prime Minister that he is likely to retire, although he has never gone through the rigours of appearing before a public service commission. He has to get himself qualified at least before his retirement.

Sir, I would not say anything more about the atrocities of the Hundred Days. I wish we have hundred years of prosperity and the same for always. Our Home Minister has said that atrocities are not so much. Of course, I have not got that much knowledge but there has been a sense of fear. I would like to tell the Government that this sense of fear has got to be removed. If that is done and if a sense of confidence is created, I am quite sure that this government will always get the support of the down-trodden people and these down-trodden people must become one day 'forward classes' about which the previous government tried and failed, but we shall not fail.

श्री डी० बी० गवई (बुलडाणा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उद्धार तथा कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही है। इस विषय में मैं अपनी बात साफ साफ कहूंगा और सदन के दोनों पक्षों में से किसी को खुश नहीं करूंगा। बिहार में और अन्य स्थानों पर अस्पृश्यों या हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं उन का विवरण सुन कर हृदय अग्नि-कुंड हो जाता है, दुख से फट जाता है, और दिल में जो अमृत होता है, वह सड़ कर विष बन जाता है। इस दुनिया में हरिजन के यहां जन्म लेना एक महापाप है। उससे मौत अच्छी लगती है। हरिजन होने के कारण उस पर कितने अत्याचार होते हैं, उसका जीवन कैसे बर्बाद किया जाता है, कैसे उसे अपमानित किया जाता है, यह बड़े दुख की बात है और इस देश के लिए बड़ा कलंक है। इस कलंक को धोने के लिए क्या उनको नौकरियों में ज्यादा परसेंट में भरा जाय तो वे अच्छे हो जाएंगे? जातीयता नष्ट हो जायगी? उनको उद्योग धन्धे उपलब्ध करने के बाद उनकी अस्पृश्यता चली जायगी? यह एक बड़ा सोचने का सवाल है। मैं कहूँ

[श्री डी० जी० गवई]

हूँ कि वे अगर अभी भी बन जायें तो भी वह छद्माश्रित का कलंक और जो डिग्री उन को दी है, जो नामकरण किया है हरिजन का वह उन के साथ चलता रहेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहली बात इस देश में यह होनी चाहिये कि यह हरिजन नामकरण ही खत्म कर देना चाहिए और ऐसा कोई नाम रखना चाहिए जिस की वजह से हमारे देश की एकता और अखंडता कायम रहे। आज जिस को आप हरिजन कहते हैं उस का क्या हाल होता है? मैं भी एक हरिजन हूँ, मुझको आप लोग हरिजन कहते हैं तो शर्म से मेरी गर्दन झुक जानी है। मुझे यह अफसोस होना है कि भगवान ने क्यों मुझे हरिजन के यहां जन्म दिया? ब्राह्मण के यहां क्यों नहीं दिया? महाजन के यहां क्यों नहीं दिया? कांग्रेस तीस साल तक सत्ता में रही, उन्होंने जो अच्छा किया या बुरा किया वह उन को मान्य है। हम तो यह भी देखते हैं कि अभी इलेक्शन के पहले तक चलता था—भाई और बाई, लेकिन एलेक्शन के बाद वे दोनों नहीं रहे। खैर, उस को जाने दे। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हमें जड़ की तरफ जाना चाहिए। अगर इस देश में लोकशाही के वृक्ष को हमें बढ़ाना है तो संसदीय लोक शाही के वृक्ष को जो रोग लगा हुआ है वह बड़ा भयंकर कैंसर है, अगर उस का ठीक तरह से निदान नहीं करेंगे और ठीक तरह से इलाज नहीं करेंगे तो देश के शरीर के खत्म होने में देर नहीं लगेगी। यह जातीयता का रोग इतना भयानक है कि इस को खत्म कर देगा। डा० अम्बेडकर ने एक बहुत पुरानी बात कही थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि देश में यह जहरीला वृक्ष बढ़े और इस देश में जो संसदीय लोकशाही की व्यवस्था है उस को खत्म कर दे। इस के लिए डा० अम्बेडकर ने हिन्दू धर्म के सरदारों के साथ और महात्माओं के साथ बात की। जिन को आप लोग महात्मा

बोलते हैं और बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर जिन के लोग पैर धोते हैं उन की बात मैं बताता हूँ। यहां बहुत से ब्राह्मण लोग बैठे होंगे, वे गुस्से में न आए, ऐसा होता है कि जब लड़क का जन्म होता है तब भी ब्राह्मण चाहिए और जब वह बूढ़ा हो कर मर जाता है तब भी ब्राह्मण चाहिए। जन्म से मृत्यु तक ब्राह्मण से पीछा नहीं छूटता है। हर जगह वह लगा रहता है। तो अब पाश्चात्य देशों में अन्तरिक्ष का युग चल रहा है, लेकिन यहां क्या आप पाषाण युग की बात चलायेंगे? अब तो अन्तरिक्ष युग है। एलेक्ट्रिक युग गया, बीच का दूसरा युग गया, इस अन्तरिक्ष युग में भी यहां एक कमजोर वर्ग पर जातीयता के नाम पर अत्याचार होता है, उस पर लाठी चलाई जाती है, घर जलाया जाता है, उस की मां बहनों की इज्जत गली गली में लूटी जाती है।

उस दिन हमारे एक बड़े बुजुर्ग कार्यकर्ता है श्री रामानंद तिवारी वह बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने बताया कि उन के प्रांत में जानवर जो अनाज खाकर टट्टी करते हैं, वे लोग उन जानवरों की टट्टी को लेते हैं और उस को धोकर उस में जो अनाज निकलता है उस को खाते हैं। क्या ऐसे दाने दाने पर उनका नाम लिखा है? यह कितनी शर्मनाक बात है इस देश के लिए कि आज भी यहां पर बैल के गोबर से दाना निकाल कर खाने की बात चल रही है। वह बड़े दुःख की बात है। हरिजन कहते हैं कि लोग हमारा संरक्षण नहीं करते हैं, सरकार को हमें संरक्षण देना चाहिए लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ क्या होम मिनिस्टर उनके संरक्षण के लिए उनके घर में ड्यूटी देने के लिये जायेंगे? क्या आप इनसान नहीं हैं? क्या आप चेतनाहीन इनसान हैं? क्या आपमें कोई चेतना नहीं है? मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर कोई तुम्हारे ऊपर लाठी बरसाता है तो उसका जवाब लाठी से देना चाहिए। तुमको अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना होगा बरना तुम्हारा संरक्षण करने वाला कोई नहीं होगा।

तुम्हें स्वयं अपना संरक्षण करना होगा। अगर तुम सरकार पर नभर रहे तो इस प्रकार कई सदियां बीत जायेंगी, इसी प्रकार से नाटक होता रहेगा, इस सदन में हरिजनों से संबंधित रिपोर्टें पेश होती रहगी और उन पर विचार भी होता रहेगा और लोग कहेंगे कि हरिजन अभागे हैं। मैं पूछता हूं उनको अभाग क्यों कहा जाता है? हम भी इन्सान हैं, हमारे भी चेतना हैं और हमारे शरीर में भी खून, मांस और हड्डियां हैं।

इस कलंक को धोने के लिए मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। श्रीकृष्ण ने कहा कि सभी में, सभी जगह मैं हूं। जल, थल और आकाश में सभी में मैं हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे भगवान ने भेजा है। इसी तरह से मोहम्मद साहब ने कहा कि अल्लाह ने मुझे भेजा है लेकिन जातीयता मिटाने की बात भगवान बुद्ध ने बताई। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं मोक्षदाता नहीं हूं, मैं तो केवल मार्ग बताऊंगा। अगर आपको अच्छी लगे तो इस पर चलो। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस देश में ब्राह्मण के हाथ से लंगोटी पहनाने का सवाल रहेगा, इस देश से कभी भी छुआछूत जाने वाली नहीं है। कल हमारे एक भाई साहब ने कहा कि सवाल रोटी का नहीं है, सवाल बेटी का है। रोटी तो हम सब एक साथ खा लेते हैं। आज इतना बड़ा साइकोलाजिकल डेप्रेशन है हरिजनों पर और हिन्दुओं पर कि हरिजन की बेटी हिन्दू के लिए देनी हो तो वह भी अपने समाज की तरफ देखेगा। वह सोचेगा कि मैं हल्की जाति का हूं इसलिए अपनी लड़की दूसरे को दी है। इसलिए वह जो हरिजन का नाम है उसको ही मिटाना होगा। (व्यवधान) आपने मुसलमान का सवाल उठाया तो इस देश में 4-5 करोड़ मुसलमानों की आबादी के पीछे इस देश के दो टुकड़े हो गए लेकिन इस देश में 12

करोड़ अस्पृश्य, शेड्यूलड कास्ट रहते हैं जिनको इस देश के प्रति स्वाभिमान है, वे इस देश के लिए मर मिटने को तैयार हैं और इस देश के लिए अपना खून पसीना बहाने के लिए तैयार हैं, इस देश को स्वतंत्र बनाये रखने के लिए कोई भी कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारे नेता, डा० अम्बेडकर ने जो संविधान तैयार किया उसकी वजह से आज हम यहां पर बैठे हैं लेकिन आप लोगों ने तो उस पर भी प्रहार किया। (व्यवधान) उन्होंने संविधान में जो निदेशक तत्व दिए हैं वे इस समाज की रक्षा करते हैं लेकिन उसका भी आपने दुरुपयोग किया जिसका प्रायश्चित्त आपको मिल गया। तो वह सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि केवल नौकरी देने से, थोड़े बहुत उद्योग-धंधे देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने चमड़ा निकालने की बात कही। मैं कहता हूं मैं एक हजार रुपया देने के लिए तैयार हूं और कहता हूं कि चमड़ा निकालो लेकिन क्या कोई यहां तैयार होगा? मैं कहता हूं कोई तैयार नहीं होगा। यह तो अस्पृश्यता बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। यह बात छोड़नी चाहिए। हम चमड़ा नहीं निकालेंगे और न कोई दूसरा मंदा नाम करेंगे। हम जूठा नहीं खायेंगे, गोबर का अनाज नहीं खायेंगे। हम देश को विघटित नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हम देश को स्वतंत्र आबाद देखना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान) जब तक रिजर्वेशन रहेगा, अस्पृश्यता रहेगी, यह बात ठीक है। डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा 10 साल में यह खत्म होना चाहिये, आप लोगों ने खत्म क्यों नहीं किया?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : इन लोगों ने खत्म नहीं किया, इसी लिये ये लोग खत्म हो गये।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : हम लोग खत्म नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री डी० जी० गबाई : इस देश के हरिजनों और गरीबों को गुमराह करने के लिये इन्दिरा गांधी से एक 20 कलमी कार्यक्रम और एक 4 कलमी कार्यक्रम बनाया। उस में ऐसी कोई कलम नहीं थी, जिस से उन का भला हो सके। उस में एक कलम थी कि गरीबों को 150 रुपये में शोपड़ी (घर) मिलेगी। भगवान ने भी आश्चर्य किया होगा कि ऐसा कौन सा भवतार आ गया है जो 150 रुपये में घर देगा। मेरे भी नाते-रिश्ते के लोग शोपड़ी वाले हैं। मैं एक रिश्तेदार के यहां गया और कहा कि आज आप के यहां मुकाम करूंगा। वे बोले—मेहरबानी कीजिये। मैंने कहा—उम ने इन्दिरा जी का फोटो लगाया हुआ है, उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े प्रोग्राम बनाये हैं, आप मुझ को अपने यहां सोने दो। वह कहने लगे जब हम दोनों—जोरू-मंद घर में होते हैं तो बच्चे बाहर चले जाते हैं और जब बच्चे घर आते हैं तो हम दोनों को बाहर जाना पड़ता है। मैंने उस मकान को हिला कर देखा तो वह पूरा मकान मेरे अंग पर दौड़ने लगा। 150 रुपये में मकान देकर गरीबों के साथ मसखरी की गई है। आप ने प्रोग्राम बनाया, मकान बनाये गये, गरीबों को 150 रुपये में दिये गये, लेकिन उन्होंने वोट आप को नहीं दिया, क्योंकि उन के साथ मसखरी की गई थी, अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिये उन गरीबों से नाजायज फायदा उठाया गया।

इस देश से यदि जातीयता के भूत को मिटाना है—वह भूत पिछली सरकार तो नहीं मिटा सकी, लेकिन अब अच्छी सरकार आई है, जनता सरकार आई है, मैं इस सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि आप इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान कीजिये और इस देश को सुजलाम, सुफलाम बनाइये, डाक्टर अम्बेडकर का स्वप्न साकार कीजिये, महात्मा गांधी का स्वप्न साकार कीजिये।

श्री कल्याण सिंह यादव : (प्रतापगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं, आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। हरिजनों की समस्या बहुत जटिल है, बड़ी गम्भीर है। हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि इस देश में सदियों से जो दबे हुए हैं, गिरे हुए हैं, पिछड़े हैं, उन को उपेक्षा की नीति से देखते रहे। पिछले तीस वर्षों के शासन में जितना अत्याचार, अन्याय इन हरिजनों के साथ हुआ, शायद उस के पहले कभी नहीं हुआ, आजादी के पहले जमींदारों, राजा-महाराजाओं के जमाने में भी इतना अत्याचार नहीं हुआ। पिछले तीस साल के कांग्रेसी शासन में उन को उन के अधिकारों से भी वंचित रखा गया, हालांकि प्रचार बहुत हुआ। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया—डा० अम्बेडकर ने संविधान में उन के हितों की रक्षा के लिए जो व्यवस्था की, जो सुरक्षा उन को दी गई, उस को भी उपेक्षा हुई। आज इस सदन में आयुक्त की जो रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है—उस के आंकड़ों को देखने के बाद दुख होता है। उन का जो कोटा 18 प्रतिशत का था, और जनजातियों का जो कोटा 2 प्रतिशत का था, वह भी आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। क्लास 1, क्लास 2, क्लास 3 किसी भी श्रेणी में उन का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ और इन पिछले 30 सालों में उन के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ। अनुच्छेद 335 के अन्तर्गत जो आयुक्त नियुक्त होता है, उस की रिपोर्ट आती है लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने वायदा किया है कि जो गरीब है, दुखी है, हरिजन है और पिछड़े हुए हैं उन के उत्थान का काम करेंगे और इन की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को 10 साल में दूर करेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन 30 सालों के अन्दर हम ने इस समुदाय को और गरीब बनाया है और उपेक्षित बनाया है और पीड़ित किया है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 45 में दिया हुआ है कि दस साल के

अंदर कम से कम 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को निःशुल्क, अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जाये। वह भी पिछली सरकार नहीं, कर पाई। सब से पहला काम सरकार को यह करना चाहिए था कि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से जितने भी हरिजनों के बच्चे हैं, उनको साक्षर बनाती। आजादी के बाद जो हरिजनों के बच्चे पैदा हुए हैं, वे अनपढ़ रह गए, अशिक्षित रह गए और इसी कारण उन का पिछड़ापन, उन की गरीबी परपीचुयेट होती जा रही है। संविधान में जो उस के निर्माताओं की आकांक्षा थी कि यह देश जाति-विहीन और वर्ग-विहीन हो जाए, वह न हो कर, वे लोग अशिक्षित रह गए, अनपढ़ बने रहे। इस तरह से इस समुदाय के ऊपर बहुत अत्याचार हुआ है।

अब मैं आप के सामने थोड़े से आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं जोकि आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट में दिए हुए हैं और जिन से पता चलता है कि सर्विसेज में इनका कितना कोटा पूरा किया गया है। श्रेणी 1 में अनुसूचित जातियों का जो परसेन्टेज है, वह 3.34 है और जनजातियों का 0.55 है। श्रेणी 2 में अनुसूचित जातियों का 3.6 प्रतिशत है और जन-जातियों का 0.46 और श्रेणी 3 में अनुसूचित जातियों का 9.94 है और जन-जातियों का 1.64 है और श्रेणी 4 में 21.78 है। सिर्फ 4 में इन का कोटा पूरा हुआ है लेकिन क्लास 1, 2 और 3 की सर्विसेज में वह बहुत कम प्रतिनिधित्व है। इस से इनका जो मनोबल है, वह बहुत गिर गया है। जिस सर्विस में स्टेटस होता है, यानी क्लास 1 सर्विस में, वहां पर 30 साल के अन्दर कुल 3 फीसदी ही इन का कोटा पूरा हुआ है। यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है। सब से ज्यादा अत्याचार, हत्या, डकैती और बलात्कार की घटनायें इन्हीं लोगों के साथ होती है जोकि बहुत तकलीफ देने वाली बात है। पिछली सरकार की जो नीति और नीयत रही है, वह इस बात से

पता चल जाता है, कि 30 सालों के अन्दर भी सूटेबिलिटी और योग्यता के आधार पर कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया। संविधान में यह है कि इन जातियों के शोषण को खत्म करने के लिए नौकरियों में इनके लिए कोटा रखा जाए, लेकिन वह भी पूरा नहीं किया गया। इस कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए मैं एक सुझाव यह दूंगा कि हरिजनों के जो लड़के एम० ए०, बी० ए० और पी० एच० डी० आदि कर के विश्वविद्यालयों से निकलते हैं, उन सभी को क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 में ले लेना चाहिए और उस के बाद उन का कोई इम्तिहान नहीं लेना चाहिए। बार-बार उनका इम्तिहान लिया जाता है और लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा फिर से परीक्षा लेने के बाद उन को अनसूटेबिल और डिसक्वालीफाई कर दिया जाता है। मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार को यह सुझाव दूंगा कि इस कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो विद्यार्थी फर्स्ट और सकेन्ड डिविजन में निकलें, उन को बिना किसी दूसरी परीक्षा में भेजे सीधे सलेक्ट कर लिया जाए और उन के कोटे को पूरा किया जाए। इस तरह से इन का जो कोटा है वह क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 में पूरा किया जा सकता है। 5 और 10 वर्ष अगर हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार ऐसा करती है, तो हम यह देखेंगे कि आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट में जो यह बात आती है कि कोटा पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, वह बात नहीं आएगी।

दूसरी जो सब से बड़ी समस्या इन गरीब हरिजन और जन-जातियों की है, वह भूमि की समस्या है। वे भूमिहीन और गरीब हैं। इसलिए सरकार को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज से 30 साल पहले डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि प्रिवी पर्स बन्द किया जाए। इस देश में उस समय मान्यवर करीब 20, 25 बड़े राजा ऐसे थे जिन को प्रिवी पर्स यानी शाही थली दी जाती थी।

[श्री रूप नाथ सिंह, 'पावन']

घोड़ ने आंकड़ में सदन में पक्ष कहेंगा कि भारत सरकार ने राज महाराजाओं को अगर धनराशि प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में 20 साल से है। मसूर के राजा को 26 लाख, हैदराबाद को 20 लाख, द्रावन्कोर को 18 लाख, पटियाला को 17 लाख, बड़ोदा को 13 लाख 14 हजार 80 सालाना दिया। यह रकम 20 वर्ष की अवधि में 1 अरब 7 करोड़ 54 लाख रुपए हो गई, जो राजे महाराजाओं को दे दी गई। इस रुपये को अगर 20 वर्ष के अन्दर, जैसा कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया तथा अन्य नेताओं ने मांग की थी कि प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करके इस धन की बचा कर के हरिजनों के उद्धार कार्य में लगा दिया जाता तो उनका बहुत भला हो सकता था। लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार ने वैसा नहीं किया। प्रिवी पर्स खत्म किया 20 साल बाद। अगर इस 1 अरब 7 करोड़ और 54 लाख 80 को हरिजनों की बस्तियों पर खर्च किया जाता तो उनके पक्के मकान बनाये जा सकते थे, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई में सुधार हो सकता था। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

इसी तरह से एक और मिसाल है कि 30 साल के कांग्रेस शासन में वही लोग आगे बढ़े हैं जो धनी थे। जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कम धनी थे, लेकिन आजादी के बाद ज्यों ही कांग्रेस शासन में आयी उनका दृष्टिकोण हो गया कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की मदद की जाये और इस तरह से उनकी ही मदद से शासन की बागडोर अपने हाथ में रह सकती है। कस लोक सभा में उत्तर में सरकार द्वारा बताया गया कि 1969 में टाटा बन्धुओं की हैसियत जो 505.58 करोड़ की थी वह 1974 में, जबकि 1971 में इन्दिरा गांधी ने गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया, तो 5 साल के अन्दर वह बढ़ कर 739.45 करोड़ हो गई। उसी तरह से बिड़ला बन्धुओं की

जो वालन 412 करोड़ थी वह 729 करोड़ हो गई। इस तरह से 20 उद्योगपतिों का पूरा ब्योरा "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में छपा है। सब बढ़ते चले गये। आपने 1971 में कहा था कि गरीबी हटाओ। लेकिन पूंजी बढ़ी बड़े घरानों की और गरीब और गरीब हुआ। एक तरफ 30 वर्ष और एक तरफ 3, 4 महीने। तो हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार 30 वर्ष के कूड़ा कचड़े को साफ करने में लग गई।

अब सवाल है कि इस देश में दरअसल गरीब मजदूरों का राज्य है 4, 5 महीने से। जनता पार्टी तमाम शोषित, पीड़ित गरीब मजदूरों की पार्टी है, इनके हितों की रक्षा के लिये हमने सरकार बनायी है। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह जो मैनिफेस्टो हमारी पार्टी का है, उसके मुताबिक इन्सानी बस्तियों का निर्माण करा दिया जाये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हरिजनों के लिये अलग-अलग कोई दक्षिण में गांव के मकान बना दिये जाते हैं। उनके लिये भी हमेशा एक ही बस्ती में अगल-बगल में ही पक्के मकान बनाये जायें, उनको इन्सानी बस्ती कहा जाये। ऐसा नहीं कि खाली हरिजनों के नाम पर बस्ती रखी जाये।

पिछले 30 वर्षों में हत्या, लूट, डकैता के जो अत्याचार हुए हैं वह अब इन 4 महीनों में, जब से हमारे होम मिनिस्टर चौधरी चरण सिंह जी आये हैं, उनके कुशल प्रशासन से तथा ईमानदार व्यक्तियों के शासन में आने के कारण आज हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचार घटे हैं। अखबारों में झूठा प्रचार किया जाता है कि अत्याचार बढ़ गये हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं, मैं इस राय का हूं, अगर उधर के माननीय सदस्य भी इसी तरह की राय रखें कि हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार, डकैती, लूट आदि यदि हो तो उन मुलजिम्ओं के साथ कठोर कदम

उठाये जायें और मीसा जैसा कानून बनाकर, उन पर मीसा लगा दिया जाये।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के जमाने में एक सतिया कांड हुआ था। उस में एक लड़की की हत्या की गई। उसके साथ बलात्कार किया गया और हत्या हुई, लेकिन वह केस एकदम साफ हो गया। हरिजनों पर गांवों में जो अत्याचार होते हैं, उनका दमन करने के लिये हमारा और आपका सबका सहयोग जरूरी है और हमें दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर विचार करना चाहिये। मैं माननीय गृहमंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस बारे में एक मीसा टाइट का कानून बना दें। जिस तरह से 30 साल में पहली बार वह लोकपाल बिल यहां लाये हैं, उसी तरह से इस बारे में भी एक कानून लायें कि हरिजनों पर अगर कोई 323 में भी मार-पीट करता है तो उसका चालान कर दिया जाये। देश में भेदभाव जो फैल गया है, इसको मिटाना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे संविधान में कह दिया गया है कि इस देश में अनटचेबिलिटी समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन वह अभी भी ज़िन्दा है, हर गांव में कुएं, पानी, खार आदि सब जगहों पर चल रही है। इसके बारे में कड़ा कानून बनना चाहिये कि ऐसा करने वालों को फौरन जेल भेज दिया जाये, इसमें कोई रियायत न हो। हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे पहले जातिविहीन और वर्गविहीन समाज हो, यहां सामाजिक क्रांति पहले आनी चाहिये। आर्थिक क्रांति में तो धन और समय लगेगा, लेकिन सामाजिक क्रांति के द्वारा हरिजनों को ऊंचा उठाना पड़ेगा।

डा० अम्बेडकर ने पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को दो हिस्सों में कर दिया था। एक तो अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियां और दूसरा वर्ग उन्होंने पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों का बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का बना दिया।

बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के बारे में 1953 में एक कमीशन बैठाया गया जो कि गांधीवादी काका साहेब कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में बना। ये आज भी जिन्दा हैं, बहुत ही विद्वान हैं, पंडित हैं, आचार्य हैं। इन्होंने 1955 में ही रिपोर्ट दे दी, लेकिन 22 साल बीत जाने पर भी उनकी रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। न उनको नौकरियों में परसैंटेज मिला और न पढ़ाई आदि के लिये रिजर्वेशन हुआ। आर्टिकल 340(1) और 15(4) और 16(4) के मुताबिक रिपोर्ट में उनके रिजर्वेशन के लिये कहा गया है कि तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिये 70 फीसदी और नौकरियों के लिये 25 से 40 फीसदी तक रिजर्वेशन किया जाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे। जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में लिखा है कि कालेलकर साहब की रिपोर्ट लागू की जायेगी। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, जो दोनों वर्ग हिन्दुस्तान में अंग हैं, गरीब हैं, जब तक वह ऊपर नहीं उठते, यह राष्ट्र हमारा कमजोर रहेगा और राष्ट्र को प्राणवान बनाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि 90 फीसदी आबादी का वर्ग उठे। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश जी की जो कल्पना है और महात्मा गांधी जी का जो स्वप्न है, वह साकार हो। हम एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था बनाकर ही राज करें।

SHRI P.A. SANGMA (Tura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister, while addressing the Tribal Commissioner's here at New Delhi on 15th of last month, had remarked that the tribal population in India had suffered the worst neglect. I would say that the tribals, the scheduled tribes have not only suffered the worst neglect but have also suffered the worst exploitation and the worst blow. I say this because after 30 years of planning, after 30 years of independence and after 30 years of so-called protection and safeguards to the tribals, the conditions of the tribals in India have gone from bad to worse. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please keep quite because he is making a

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

maiden speech. Let me remind the Members that when a Member makes a maiden speech, he should not be interrupted.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : That is more so in the case of people who are living in the north eastern region, and I would like to highlight some of the conditions that are prevailing there because the entire north-eastern region is a region which is inhabited by the scheduled tribes.

As I said, after 30 years of independence, in the north-eastern region, as far as communications are concerned, except in the State of Assam and a few Kms. in the State of Nagaland, no other State in the north-eastern region has been connected with railways so far. There are places, a majority of the places, where for centuries past, there are no road communications. In the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and in my own State, Meghalaya, people have to walk days together to reach the market in order to get their essential commodities.

Not to speak of railways, there is not a single industry which has been established in my own State. Today, the Minister of Industry has answered my USQ No. 6030. I had asked, "Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state : (a) the number of large medium industries under public sector in Meghalaya and (b) whether Government are considering to set up any large/medium scale industries under public sector in Meghalaya this year." The answer to part (a) is 'none' and the answer to part (b) is 'there is no such proposal at present under consideration of the Central Government. This is the state of affairs in our State.

The people who are living there are living under semi-starvation conditions. No serious attempt has been made to uplift those people and improve their conditions. I would like to lay stress more on education. They say that a lot of money has been spent on education, awarding pre-matriculate scholarship, post-matriculate scholarship, construction of hostels and what not. I would say that the money which has been claimed to have been spent is wasted in our State.

I would like to quote from the latest report of the Union Public Service Commission, the Twenty Sixth Report, where on page 28 it is said :

"The Commission were able to recommend candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes against all the vacancies reserved for them at the examinations requiring general academic qualifications, like the Indian Administrative Service, etc. Examination, Indian Forest Service, Examination, Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service Examination (Indian Economic Service only) and Assistants' Grade Examination. Except for the Indian Forest Service Examination, the performance of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes was, however, not up to the mark even after applying the relaxed standard. Sufficient number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates did not come up even by the relaxed standards prescribed for them for examinations like the Engineering Services Examination, and Stenographers' Examination, which required technical and professional qualifications. The examination-wise details have been furnished in Appendix V-B."

The reason is this : Government has not tried, first of all, to improve the standard of schools in our State. Unless Government establishes, or encourages establishment of, good schools and good colleges, no student will come up to the standard. I would like to give my own example. When I was studying in L.P. School, I was taught by a school teacher whose educational qualification was only Class IV; he was running the school. When I studied in the middle school, there were three teachers and all of them were under-matriculates. I studied in a high school which was run for twelve years by one matriculate and one graduate. That is the condition of the schools in our State. This House can very well imagine as to what will be the state of affairs if an educational institution is run by unqualified and untrained teachers. How can the institution produce good citizens? Even today we have got about 2,000 L.P. schools in our district where the schools are run by under-matriculates—the qualification of some is Class IV, the qualification of some is Class V; some are even Class II. And they are not getting their pay for five or six months altogether. The same is the condition of high schools and middle schools.

Everybody who goes to the high school is entitled to a pre-matriculate scholarship

I was given a pre-matriculate scholarship. Everybody gets the scholarship, but there is no school worth the name. What is the use of spending that money on the student? It is a sheer wastage. Even with relaxed standards, our people, the Scheduled Tribes are not getting the reserved seats. That is because Government has not tried to establish good schools and colleges.

" In the Report of the Home Ministry, so many things have been said—so many have been sent outside India, so many are given training, so many hostels have been constructed, so many this and that have been done. But we do not find anything in our State—no hostel for boys or girls or anything of that sort. We have schools run by ourselves. In the entire district of Garo Hills, there is only one government high school; in the entire district, there is only one college—which has been taken over by the Government a few years ago. Many institutions are run by the villagers themselves, with their own contributions.

After so much of fight about three, four years ago, a Central School which we call 'Kendriya Vidyalaya' was established in my home town. But whoever goes to the school is not entitled to scholarship. I do not know why. If one goes to a good school, one is not entitled to scholarship but if he goes to a school where there are no good teachers, no building, no blackboard, no benches etc. is entitled to scholarship! I do not know how we are running the country.

Therefore, I would earnestly appeal to the Government of today to give serious thought to the problem, review the whole situation and change the entire position. It is because there has been wrong planning and a wrong policy has been followed that we are still backward. So, I would repeat that the first and foremost thing to be done is to establish good institutions so that our people—the backward people, the tribal people—come up. There is no meaning in giving reservations if we cannot fill up the vacancies even with relaxed standards. If reservation is given it is all right, but if, instead of reservation, the Government tries to pull up these people and tries to raise their standard so that they can even compete with the other people, it would be better. We feel that, in the name of reservation, in the name of protection, in the name of this and in the name of that we people are being exploited. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would

urge upon the Government to look into the whole situation once again and take appropriate steps, especially in matters of educational policy which I have referred to.

SHRI P.K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, taking the opportunity of this debate, I would like to focus the attention of the House on the tribe called Bhattaras in Orissa. You will find that in Madhya Pradesh, they are called Bhataras. They inhabitate in the districts of Kalahandi, Bastar and Koraput in Orissa they are called Bhattadas. In the Scheduled Tribes list of Madhya Pradesh they are mentioned as Bhattaras and in the Orissa list they are pronounced as Bhattadas. This variation is due to the fact that this Koraput area used to be under the administration of the Madras Presidency and the officers could not pronounce the name properly. Because of this phonetic difference, the Bhattaras in the Kalahandi district have become the sufferers. More than once we had brought it to the notice of the Government that this anomaly should be removed because, according to the Sanskrit grammar the letters 'ra' and 'da' mean the same thing. Whether you call our State Orissa or Odissa it is the same. These tribes of the three districts have ethnic similarity, they have marriage alliances with each other, they worship the same diety Danteshwari and observe the same festival Chaitra Parva.

Shri K. Pradhani, a Scheduled Tribes M.P. who belonged to this tribe is from Koraput district. When we succeeded, after a good deal of effort in the Second Lok Sabha in getting this tribe included in the Tribal List, Mr. Jaganadha Rao who used to be elected from Koraput district had to switch over to another district. Taking all these facts into consideration, I think the anomaly should be removed, not by making a Constitutional amendment but by a simple executive order. As a matter of fact the Orissa Government has recommended, in its Lr. T&RW Deptt. No. 12866 dated 16th April 1976 that this anomaly should be removed and a clarification be issued so that the Bhattaras in Kalahandi district are not deprived of these constitutional benefits. There has been a Supreme Court decision in this regard. AIR 1971, page 2540, case : Bhaiya Ram Vs Anirudh. The Supreme Court has been pleased to observe and it is mentioned here :

"The decision clearly decides that the name by which a tribe or sub-tribe is known is not decisive. Even if the tribe of a person is different from the name included in the Order is such

[Shri P. K. Deo]

by the President, it may be shown that the name included in the Order is a general name applicable to sub-tribe."

Taking into consideration all these factors, I most respectfully submit to the Home Minister—I think he is listening to me—that there should not be any discrimination in the case of the same tribe from district to district. This anomaly can be removed by an executive order. Dr. Sharmis is already seized of this fact and I would request the Home Minister kindly to expedite the issuing of this clarification, so that the Bhattaras tribe in my district have the benefits due to them.

Whenever the House is seized of the problems of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, a big question mark automatically arises before us : What have we done about the Directive Principle 46 ? Most of the scheduled tribes are a vanishing species. Take the case of the Todas in Nilgries, Onges in Little Andaman, the Jarawas in Andamans and the Andamanis : they are ten in number. These Andamanis were a material and a maritime race. In 1957, when the Britishers went there to establish their raj, they fought like anything. All this finds a place in the annals of Andamans. They have to be preserved, but I am sorry to state that only ten of them are left at present. So are the Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh and the Bondas in Orissa. I most respectfully submit that this aspect has to be gone into.

Then, Sir, for how long is this reservation going to continue. There was a clear directive in the Constitution that it will continue for ten years; it should have ended in 1960, but now it has been extended till 1981. Instead of exclusion, there has been a continuous increase in the list of the scheduled tribes. There has been a scramble for the cake. If we include more, naturally the slice of the cake would become thinner. We aim at a classless and Casteless society and sooner we get rid of this, the better.

Though I appreciate the eloquence of some of the Neo Buddhists that they should be included in the list of scheduled tribes, I would like to say that Bhudhism does not recognise caste system. Castes will be found in the Hindi religion only and if they have chosen to be Bhudhists, they should aspire for a classless and casteless society.

With these words, I conclude.

16.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT 1974 OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Mr. Samar Guha's motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Report (1974) of the Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1974."

After my speech, I will move another amendment also.

Before I begin to speak on the subject itself, I want to begin with a prayer to God so that God may arouse the conscience of the Members of this House as well as the conscience of our Home Minister so that the nation may not fail to discharge its duty to the greatest hero of our national liberation movement.

I have no doubt, as I know our Home Minister, Shri Charan Singhji who is a patriot and has a great admiration for Netaji, that he will not fail to do what for the last 30 years we had failed to discharge our national obligation to our greatest hero.

When we were in jail last year, the British Government, after thirty years, have published top secret documents entitled 'The Transfer of Power' and in the sixth volume startling revelations have been made about Netaji. Perhaps we were all under the shadow of the emergency. That was the reason why the attention of the nation was not focussed to this crucial point. Otherwise, I have no doubt that on what has come out as some kind of a top secret revelation in this paper, the conscience of the nation would have exploded and there would have been a political upheaval in the country, that the greatest hero and revolutionary of India did not die in a plane crash and yet not once but twice the government declared him legally dead. I do not know if any other nation in the world would commit such a sin to such a great patriot.

This is what the British document has revealed. Page 137, vol. VI—Transfer of Power, 1942—1947. On 23rd August 1945 Sir R.F. Mudie, the then Home Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council writes to the private secretary to

the Viceroy, Sir Jenkins a note in which what treatment should be given to Netaji was discussed in consultation with other important officers of the Home Department. This is dated 23rd August, 1945. You will please remember that Netaji was supposed to have died on 18th August. What was the Government discussing?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : To whom was this letter addressed to ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This letter was addressed by Shri R. F. Mudie to Sir Evan Jenkins.

I do not want to go through the whole letter. I am reading the relevant portions.

"I am, however, now enclosing a note on the treatment of Bose, in response to His Excellency's request for notes on any subjects that Departments might wish him to discuss in London. Whatever decision is taken in Bose's case must have the full backing of His Majesty's Government.

The note has been prepared after discussion with Smith and Tottenham."

What is most difficult is the treatment of Subhash Chandra Bose. The difficulty is due to Bose's peculiar position as explained below:

"Bose's influence over the I.N.A. is very considerable. It extends to the great bulk of the 12,000 INA, both soldiers and civilians, already in our hands and probably to an even higher percentage of the estimated 15,000 still to be recovered. It affects all races, castes and communities almost equally strongly. They regard him with deep admiration, respect and confidence as a sincere patriot, as an able leader without peer among the overseas Indian Community, as the organiser of India's first "National Army" as the protector of his countrymen under Japanese occupation, and as one who successfully dealt with the Japanese and was accorded by them greater respect and power than most other leaders in the same position. All this in addition to his already great prestige as an Indian Nationalist figure in his own country."

I think my friends have gone through the Report of Khosla Commission. Look at this *top secret* document of the Home Department of the Government of India.

Why have they considered Subhash Chandra Bose enemy No. 1. This is the homage and respect paid by them; although it was kept secret. I was in Jail. Khosla called him a puppet, tool, a pawn in the hands of Japanese. That man dared to say so.

"(b) Bose's influence over Bengal politics—Bose is prominent in the Bengal political field and in Bengali estimation, probably ranks little, if anything, below Gandhi as an All India figure. As founder and leader of the Forward Bloc he possessed very considerable potential power for harm. To the youth of Bengal and to terrorists, in particular, he is, and has long been, a source of inspiration. His influence in this respect will in no sense be diminished by his recent exploits as Head of the Provincial Government of Free India and Commander-in-Chief of the I.N.A."

"As regards the treatment of Bose, there are the following possibilities:—

- (a) bring him back to India and try him either for waging war or under the Enemy Agents' ordinance;
- (b) have him tried by a Court in Burma or Malaya for waging war against the King in that country;
- (c) have him tried by a military court outside India;
- (d) intern him in India;
- (e) intern him in some other British possession, e.g. Seychelles Islands; and
- (f) leave him where he is and do not ask for his surrender.

4. I do not think that there is any chance of Bose being hanged if he were tried in India. The pressure for his release would be too great; also his trial would result in great publicity for his doings, motives, etc. On the other hand, trial in India would be the straight forward course and the trial as such could not be criticised. If it is accepted that execution would, in the end, be impossible, then reprieve immediately after conviction, to forestall agitation, would be the best course.

5. It is extremely unlikely that the Government of Burma, which is engaged in appeasing the Burma National Army, would agree to try Bose, and even more unlikely that, if they did,

[Shri Samar Guha]

they would hang him. The Government of Malaya might possibly have no such scruples, and we might get a hanging if His Majesty's Government agreed to ignore agitation in India and Parliament however strong. But a trial in Singapore would cause almost as much agitation in this country as a trial here, unless it were held in camera and no news released till after his execution. But in that case we would be accused of judicial murder. It would be said—and truly said—that we had kept the proceedings secret to prevent his friends and supporters from doing all they could to save his life. Also, what reason could be given for trying Bose outside India when the leaders of the I.N.A. are to be tried openly in India? The long-term political consequences of this course might be very serious.

6. Trial and execution by a military court outside India would be open to similar objections but to a less degree, as the trial would presumably be less prolonged and military punishments are expected to be more severe than civil ones. Again, trial by a military court would suggest that his crime was killing our soldiers, whereas, trial by a civil court at once raises the independence issue. On the other hand, this would be an obvious subterfuge and it is unlikely that the military would lend themselves to it.

7. Interning Bose in India would lead only to an agitation to let him out and to his release after a short time. He might then escape to Russia, as he did in 1940. There would also be the usual agitation for a trial and we would incur the odium of detention without trial.

8. There is more to be said for detention and internment somewhere out of India. Out of sight would be to some extent out of mind and agitation for his release might be less. Also, escape to Russia would be difficult.

9. In many ways the easiest course would be to leave him where he is and not ask for his release. He might, of course, in certain circumstances, be welcomed by the Russians. This course would raise fewest immediate political difficulties, but the security authorities consider that in certain circumstances his presence in Russia would be so dangerous as to rule it out altogether.

10. The choice seems to be between deporting and interning Bose outside India or trying him in India and commuting the death sentence. The two might be combined and Bose deported (or 'transported') after conviction. There would be considerable long-term advantages in a trial, but reprieve might raise the question of why military officers who join Bose's Army should be hanged. The answer would be that their position in the Army greatly aggravated their offence, but this might not be accepted by the Army.

[R. F. Mudie,
Home Member.]

*Viscount Field-Marshal Wavell carried this to London.

And there was a Cabinet meeting in London on 25th October, 1945. In that Cabinet meeting which was presided over by Mr. Attlee, who was in the Chair, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Pethick Lawrence, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and some other officers were present. There, in the discussion:

"It was generally agreed that the only civilian renegade of importance was Subhash Chandra Bose".

They agreed to it. The note was submitted by Field Marshal Wavell. Now, what is the irresistible inference?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: It is possible that the news of the accident, the plane crash, in which Netaji was alleged to have died might not have reached the Government of India by 23rd August. I would like you to discuss that aspect.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Your question will be answered by me later. What is the inference? The inference is irresistible. Where is the question of his release unless the person is under duress. Why did they say that let him be left there where he is. That means the Government of India, in those days, were in possession of information that Netaji was under duress somewhere and probably he was in Russia indicating that he was welcomed there and let him not be disturbed. That was the inference that was made.

Now, Sir, what was the reaction—whether it was known to the Government of India? Soon after the report was broadcast by the Tokyo Radio about the reported air crash, what was the reaction of Field Marshal Wavell? He has noted his reactions in his Diary which has now been published in the form of

'Wavell's Journal'. In that journal, what did he say? I quote:

"On hearing Tokyo's broadcast of 23rd August, Field Marshal Wavell recorded in his diary on 24th August.

I quote him:

"I wonder if the Japanese announcement that Subhash Chandra Bose's death in an air crash is true. I suspect it very much. It is just what would be given out if he wanted to go underground."

Then, again, Wavell noted in his diary of 21st September a month after and I quote:

"According to the Japanese, at Singapore, Subhash Chandra Bose definitely is dead, but, I shall be sceptical till further confirmation."

Had there been any confirmation? From 'Mountbatten Diary' just three or four pages were submitted to Shah Nawaz Khan Commission as also to Khosla Commission. Even those pages were not serial ones; there were gaps in between these pages and the facts are revealing. I have written something. If anybody wants all the documents I can give them; they are presenting absolute documents and no stories of any kind. I quote from Lord Mountbatten's diary:

"The report of the Director of Military Intelligence—D.M.I.—posted in China informed Mountbatten by telegram that Bose was leaving Burmah in a plane. The Chinese intercepted the Secret Japanese Message."

Here I would give a little introduction. The British Intelligence Staff stationed at Chungking, Chiang Kai Shek and the British Government had their link with the D.M.I.—British Intelligence Military Officer—that was posted in Chungking at that time. I will read again:

"While Bose was leaving in a plane, the Chinese intercepted a secret Japanese Message in which the Japanese told Bose to separate himself from his colleagues."

The Director of Military Intelligence suspects that Bose was not in the plane that had crashed. He escaped to Siam (Thailand) afterwards.

"DMI has not papers in his hands but DMI is certain that what has been said about Bose is correct."

A telegram was sent on 17 October 1945, two months after the reported air crash. There is another report in the Mount-

batten diary and a British intelligence report has been quoted in the Mountbatten diary. I want to give a little background. The Japanese when they evacuated south East Asia, destroyed each and every document. But deliberately or not, it is up to you to judge, three or four cryptic messages in regard to Netaji were openly left in Bangkok in Azad Hind Office. Suspicion arose in the minds of the investigation officers: what is the matter, when all the papers have been destroyed, not even a chit had been left, why this report about air crash of Bose and his death had been left there. This query arose in the minds of the investigating officers and on the basis of that, this is the report that appears in the Mountbatten diary.

"For three reasons it appears that the report on Bose death in the air crash was cooked up: (1) In this connection all papers at Bangkok and Saigon had been destroyed by the Japanese and they have left only one file and in that file only four signals are found. (2) The Japanese General Ishoda, it appears, deliberately spread the news of Bose's departure among the Indian Staff and the Indians were being prepared in advance about news of Bose's death; (3) Japanese once said that Bose died in Formosa and then again they say Bose died in Japan; these two reports cannot be simultaneously true."

There is another intelligence report in Mountbatten diary, 3 to 4 pages; they were not sure that the report on Netaji's death was correct.

"It appears the whole things are suspicious. It has been said that only two seats were available in the plane. It is natural that any important person like Bose should have been allowed to move in a special plane. The description of the funeral is more suspicious."

General Ishoda was the Chief of the Hikari-Kikan which was the liaison office between Azad Hind Government and the Government of Japan.

"The description of the funeral is very suspicious. The secret signals found say that Bose died that very night at Taihoku and the dead body was flown to Tokyo. The news that was broadcast by the Domai news agency said that Bose died in Japan. Again Habibur Rahman says that Bose died at Tokyo and his body was cremated there. Such contradictions are suspicious. It can be said that Bose definitely left Saigon. Perhaps the air crash was cooked up at Taihoku. Possibly after that Bose escaped somewhere."

[Shri Samar Guha]

That is exhibit No. 57(B) of the Khosla Commission.

Another report came before the Khosla commission. MacArthur sent a telegram to Mountbatten who was in charge at Singapore: "Bose has again escaped". Not only that. Two investigating teams were sent by the British Government with an order: "Arrest Bose, dead or alive." What does it mean? Were they convinced that he died? Where does the question of arresting Bose, dead or alive, comes in? This order was given by Mountbatten. Two teams were sent, one to Saigon and the other to Tokyo. I have got all the documents. If anybody wants, I will be able to give them.

Let me come to the reaction of Mahatma Gandhi. I was in Buxar Fort Jail, in 1945. Mahatma Gandhi and Malaviya asked not to perform shradh ceremonies. I was transformed from Buxar Fort Jail to Dum Dum Jail. In December 1945, Gandhiji came to see us in Jail. There were two hundred close colleagues of Netaji. Gandhiji paying his tributes to Netaji said—I remember he spoke in Hindi:

अंग्रेजों की आंख में धूल झाँक कर
हिन्दुस्तान से भाग गए।

Somebody asked him "Do you believe that he is alive?" I remember, even that day I noted it, he said in Hindi:

"अगर मुझे कोई राख दिखा दे
तब भी मैं विश्वास नहीं करता कि सुभाष
जिंदा नहीं है।"

"Even if somebody shows me his ashes, I will not believe that Subhash is not alive."

Now again on 2nd January, 1946 in a public statement fortunately in Contai in my constituency, he said "I believe Subash Bose is still alive and is hiding. I admire his courage and patriotism. But the people of India cannot attain freedom by sword." It was his own view. Then again when Shahnawaz and Saigal, and many other people met Gandhiji, they were trying to impress on Gandhiji that Nethaji perhaps died, what Gandhiji said, you know, "Whatever you may tell me to the contrary. I still believe in my heart of hearts that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is alive."

SHRISASANKASEKHAR SANYAL (Jangipur): I was present at that time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Pandit Nehru made public statements in those

days that he also did not believe in the death report of Nethaji. But the most startling thing is, one Mr. Alfred Waugh, a Canadian correspondent of *Chicago Tribune*, met Sardar Baldev Singh, Pandit Nehru and also Subash Chandra Bose. He showed a photograph also that after the reported plane crash i.e. after 18th August, 1945, he met Nethaji near Saigon at a place near Dalat. He showed that photograph and this has come in the press. That man was not a friend of Nethaji. He demanded that Bose should be arrested and tried as a war criminal. Therefore, it should not be meant that it was a cooked up story just to give him a cover.

All the circumstantial evidences show that Nethaji reached Russia. Not only that, it was a report of the British intelligence that Gandhiji and Nehru received some kind of a secret communication from Nethaji from Manchuria and this is on record. This is a secret report of the British intelligence. I quote: "This is the report—No. 10/Misc/INA Pages 38 and 39." "Gandhiji stated publicly at the beginning of January that he believed that Bose was alive and is hiding—attributing it to an inner voice. The Congress men believe that Gandhiji's inner voice is a secret information which he has received". "This is however a secret report which says Nehru received a letter from Bose saying that he was in Russia and that he wanted to escape to India. The information alleges that Gandhiji and Sarat Bose are among those who were aware of this. It is probable that the letter arrived about the time Gandhiji made this public statement. In January also, Sarat Bose is reported to have said that he was convinced that his brother was alive. Another piece of intelligence which connects Bose with North West Frontier Province. In a letter written by the President of the Frontier Student Congress, the writer said that 'Bose in TT'—what was some code word—"that he was going there for himself."

"The information received from the internal source is puzzling and the same can be said about the external information. On 7th January, the Russian paper *Pravda* denied in strong terms that Bose was in Russia. Before this, however, Ghilazi Malang had been coupling alive Bose with Russia"—

When he went to Italy for about a year, he was under a different name. In Russia his name was Ghilazi Malang—

"and in December, a report said that the Governor of Afghan Province Khost has been informed by the Russian Ambassador in Kabul that there are many Congree refugees in Moscow and Bose was included in their number."

There is little reason for such persons to bring Bose into fabricated stories. At the same time, the view that the Russian officers are disclosing or alleging that Bose is in Moscow is supplied in a report received from Teheran. This states that Maradoff, the Russian Vice Consul General disclosed in March that Bose was in Russia where he was secretly organising a group of Russians to work on the same line as the INA for the freedom of India. Taihoku, Congress and Russian representatives in Teheran and Kabul are the most important objectives in this case as it stands now."

Before I come to a very serious report, I want to place before the House how unfortunately Panditji did not behave as it was expected of him, because at one time Netaji used to call him his elder brother. The elder brother failed to discharge the human responsibility or national responsibility or whatever you may call it. In 1951, S.A. Iyer, Publicity Minister of Azad Hind Government, was sent by Panditji to Tokyo to make an investigation. When Iyer came back, he submitted a report to Panditji. That report was placed on the floor of the House. You will be surprised to know that even a man like Panditji suppressed the most vital part of the report. Col. Tada, who belonged to Field Marshal Tarauchi's headquarters, and Isoda are the two persons who prepared a secret plan. Col. Tada said something very significant to Iyer which Iyer mentioned in the report he submitted to Panditji. This was suppressed from Parliament. In his report, Iyer made a confidential note saying that Col. Tada for the first time disclosed the secret Japanese plan to Iyer. Iyer wrote in his confidential note as follows:

"This time I could gather very important information. Col. T. Col. Tada told me that after the end of the war when Japan surrendered, Tarauchi took all responsibility to help Netaji and asked to go to Kaka Bose (that means, His Excellency Bose) and tell him to reach him in Russian territory all help will be given to him. It was arranged that Chandra Bose will fly in the plane in which Shedei was going."

General Shedei was appointed the General of the Kucintang Army.

"General Shedei will look after Chandra Bose upto Dairen, and thereafter, he could fall

back on his own resources to contact Russians. Japanese would announce to the world that Bose had disappeared from Dairen. That would absolve them of all responsibility in the eyes of the Allies."

Tragically such a vital information where it was almost an admission by the main architect of Netaji's escape plan that they had a plan to give shelter to Netaji and to prepare some kind of a camouflage incident, was kept secret from the House. It had only come just in the Khosla Commission when the documents were produced. In one document it was found that this secret note was there. So, there is a link between all these things—the Report of the Intelligence where they said that Nehru received a communication from Netaji, the disclosure made by the Russian envoys at Kabul and Teheran and also the disclosures made here, the disclosure made by Col. Tada and what was told by every body, all the 224 except one, that Netaji's destination was Russia. What happened? One Shyamlal Jain, who was a Steno to Asaf Ali, Secretary of the INA Defence Committee in those days when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was the Chairman, appeared before the Khosla Commission. When he deposed, he was trembling like anything. Instead of saying anything, I better quote what he said:

"I solemnly affirm and state on oath that it is also a fact that one evening (the date may be 26th or 27th of December, 1945) I was called by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru on telephone to come to the residence of Sri M. Asaf Ali with typewriter as he had a lot of work to be typed by me, which I complied. After getting typed some papers from me, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru drew out a paper from the pocket of his achkan and asked me to make 4 copies for him. The said paper was a hand-written matter and was somewhat difficult to read. Now what was written in that paper, I am trying to reproduce from my memory:—

'Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose'—How do we know that Nehru received a note? Sarat Babu told us that Nehru received a note. He also made a press statement. This was written in the note.

"Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose proceeding by aeroplane from Saigon arrived today 23rd August, 1945, at Dairen (Manchuria) at 1.30 after noon. The said plane was a Japanese bomber

[Shri Samar Guha]

plane which could hardly accommodate one man. It was full of gold (in the shape of bars, ornaments and jewellery) Netaji carried two attache cases one in each hand. On alighting from aeroplane, Netaji took tea with bananas. In the meantime the aeroplane was unloaded in a motor jeep standing nearby. When Neta finished tea, he along with four others (out of whom one was Japanese named General Shidei and others have lapsed from memory), took their seats in the said motor jeep. The said jeep proceeded to the Russian territory. After about 3 hours the said jeep returned and informed the Pilot of the plane who flew back to Tokyo because that plane was to go via Dairen to Tokyo.

"After handing over the said paper to me for typing Sri Jawaharlal Nehru went to Mr. M. Asaf Ali on being called by the latter and remained busy in conversation with him, for 10 to 15 minutes. I could not complete the work, because the name of the writer on that letter was not readable, and I kept waiting for Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to come and tell the name. In the meantime I went through that letter several times, and that is all that I could remember to the present day. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru could not discern the name of the writer and he asked me to pull out the papers and hand over to him as they were. I solemnly affirm and state on oath that there-after Shri Shri Jawaharlal Nehru gave me four papers from his writing pad to make out 4 copies of a letter, which he would dictate to me on typewriter, which also I complied."

The contents of the letter, as far as I could remember, were as follows.
(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Were these documents placed before the Khosla Commission?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes; but Justice Khosla did not take notice of these things. I will come to it later, if you give me time. He did not take notice of any document.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How long will you take ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not even begun. It is such a tremendous thing. My hon. friend Shri Govinda Mukhtoy argued before the Khosla Commission for 25 days. I have just begun.

I have not done anything yet to substantiate my points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We close at six.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The time should be extended, not to-day but on another day. Now please hear the most dangerous letter—it is unbelievable, unthinkable. This is the letter as told by Shyamlal Jain.

"To Mr. Clement Atle, Prime Minister of England, 10 Downing Street, London:

Dear Mr. Atle:

I understand from a most reliable source that Subhas Chandra Bose, your war criminal, has been allowed to enter Russian territory by Stalin. This is a clear treachery and betrayal of faith by the Russians. As Russia has been an ally of the British-Americans, it should not have been done. Please take note of it and do what you consider proper and fit.

Yours sincerely,
Jawaharlal Nehru."

I say that it is inconceivable and unthinkable; but it is on oath.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : What is its credibility?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That has been examined by the Khosla Commission.

He was examined by it and he proved that he was stenographer to Aruna Asaf Ali on that very day, and that he was working as stenographer to the Secretary of the Defence Committee, Mr. Asaf Ali. He was cross-examined for hours.

SHRI N. SRIKANTAN NAIR Quil'n : Was Nehru's signature there? (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What I have to say, I have said.

SHRI N. SRIKANTAN NAIR: He must produce proof that Nehru signed it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it not an allegation that he suppressed the letter of Col. Tada from this House?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : On a point of order, Sir. This is a most sacrilegious statement that I have heard. (*Interruptions*)

16.43 hrs.

[**SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL** in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Please sit down.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : He is making remarks about a renowned leader, based on the statement made by one stenographer, about the authenticity of which there is no conclusive proof; he just cannot make an allegation of this nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can refute his arguments. Let him proceed. (*Interruptions*) Order please. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : Sir, I seek you protection. Personally, I would not like to defame Shri Guha like that, because I respect him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am the last person to defame Nehru, which is inconceivable and unthinkable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair. Do not have any cross talk.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have said that it is inconceivable and unthinkable that I would like to defame Nehru. But how can I desist from the fact that these were the links that already existed—the decision I quoted earlier, the intelligence report that Nehru received a letter from Netaji and the intelligence report to the Government of India is there that Netaji reached Russia, which was mentioned by the Russian envoy at Kabul and Teheran. I have also talked of the correspondence. Therefore, these things also came. This Shri Shyam Lal Jain was not asked by ourselves but was cross-examined by Justice Khosla and the Government lawyer and other lawyers also. I have not need to make any comment.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : We do not believe in the Khosla Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : It is an important matter. You cannot shut us down like that.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : We are also interested to know the facts (*Interruptions*)

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : There is a move to defame Nehru. Previously, they wanted to defame Indira Gandhi. Now they are combining it with Nehru. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request Shri Guha to confine himself to the point. He has already taken 45 minutes and there are many members wanting to speak. The time allotted is only two hours.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It has been agreed in the BAC that the time would be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House does not agree for extension, I cannot help it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay—North-East): Can we move a motion to extend the time?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request Shri Guha not unnecessarily to provoke other Members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Let us pass over the matter. It is up to the House, the Commission or any future commission to take a decision. I have nothing to say.

In 1962, in reply to a letter from the elder brother of Netaji, Panditji himself wrote :

“You have asked me to send you proof of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death. I cannot send you any precise and direct proof.”

Then, just a month before his death, in reply to a letter of Amiya Bose, he said :

“I agree with you that something should be done to finalize the question of Netaji's death.”

That means Panditji himself was not at all convinced that he died. He had his own doubts. That is why he himself said that it should be done.

It would be very painful for me when I come to discuss of the Khosla Commission to discuss the character of the Judge.

Let this house judge the judgment of this ex-Judge and what type of a Judge he was. It was the thirteenth assignment that he had after retirement

[Shri Samar Guha]

from the Punjab High Court as Chairman of the one-man Commission of Inquiry into the Circumstances of Netaji's death. Can you imagine that while sitting over a judicial commission he could write a biography of the former Prime Minister? While he was conducting the work of the Commission, he wrote this biography of the former Prime Minister on behalf of the Publications Division. Not only that. When I accompanied him on his visit to Taiwan, you will be shocked to know that he brought a present for the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and delivered it to her. I raised this question and Mrs. Gandhi agreed and wrote a letter to me, only saying that it was sent by the Indian community. It was not correct. I myself organised that party of the Indian Community. What happened I know.

The worst thing that he did was that before his Report was discussed by the House, he wrote a book *'Last Days of Netaji'*. It is nothing but an almost verbatim reproduction of this Report. When the House had not considered or accepted the Report, he produced all the secret documents before a printing press. Already a case has been instituted against him in the Calcutta High Court and he is avoiding arrest. For the last one year he has not been found. Every time the Delhi Police are saying, "He is not to be found. How can we arrest him?"

DR. KARAN SINGH [Udhamapur : Is it after the publication ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes.

Many disparaging remarks have been made in this book.

We produced a list of 38 documents from our country and from Japan, Taiwan, USA, U.K. and other countries. The Government of India produced only five documents. In the case of about 45 documents—I have a full list of them—it is written that these documents are either missing or destroyed. Mr. Yunus was dealing with these documents. All these documents are vital. I will mention one or two to you : 12/2/56/ PM :—Investigation into the Circumstances leading to the death of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose; U.O. Note No. D.3788-8EA/53 dated 27th August, 1952 from Mr. Mohammed Yunus. This deals with all the secret files of the British Government. Mr. Yunus was the Secretary at that time. Similarly in the case of all the secret files of the

Americans and British that were in the possession of the Government of India to be produced before the Khosla Commission, what have they written?—either "missing" or "destroyed". Then I requested Mr. Khosla to ask Mr. Yunus to appear before him, so that we might know the circumstances in which the files were missing or destroyed, that we should at least hear him, but Mr. Khosla did not ask him to appear before the Commission.

Then, about the visit to Taiwan, he almost scuttled it. Old Members of his House would know how I fought and fought for six months. Panditji did not allow Shahnawaz Khan to go to Taiwan for diplomatic reasons. After fighting for six months, I made Mr. Gandhi agree that the Khosla Commission could go to Taiwan. Going there, Mr. Khosla surprised me when I went to receive him. He said : "I have been instructed by the Government of India not to have any kind of communication either with the Government of Taiwan or with any non-official organisation." "Why have you come then?" I asked. There is invaluable material with the Government of Taiwan which conducted an enquiry. Panditji had written a letter to Chiang Kai-shek in 1946 requesting him to conduct an enquiry. And that inquiry was done by the Mayor of Taipeh. They have not given the copies of the letters exchanged between Chiang Kai-shek and Panditji about this inquiry. But that may be in the archives of the Government of Taiwan. There the Mayor of Taipeh said the there was no proof of any plane crash. When I found that a terrible mess was created, I forced him—the man was very coward—to go to the airport. Then he immediately accompanied me to the airport. When we were at the airport, the first thing I did was that I showed him the three pictures that were produced before the Shahnawaz Commission and Khosla Commission by the Government of Japan. I told him : "Look at it; this topography does not agree with the actual hilly topography." Then he said : "What am I to do?" I have nothing to do with these pictures." Then the most startling thing is that the whole plane crash theory has been crushed. I asked the Meteorological Officer : "During this time, in the month of August the wind blows in which direction?" The airstrip is from north to south longitude. He said : "From north to south." It is known to everybody that the plane always takes off against the wind current. If there was a crash, the plane would have been from south to north because the wind was from north to south.

MR. CHAIRMAN : My first difficulty is that only two hours have been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. One hour has already been exhausted by you. Then there are as many as 12 speakers besides you. So, I will have to ascertain whether the Government agrees for extension of time. The second thing is whether the House agrees for the extension of time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hishangabad) : I move that the time allotted for discussion on this motion be extended by two hours.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I second it.

AN HON. MEMBER : You can fix it in the next session.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We are in favour of extending the time by two hours but it may not be possible today. There is an important function at 6 o'clock. I think, late in the week or in the current session certainly we would urge and try that two hours more should given for this.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : It is not possible to accommodate this motion in this session. So, I would suggest, as moved by my friend, that it may be postponed to the next session if Mr. Guha has no objection.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are many reasons which I cannot say now. Now, it is conclusively proved that he did not die of plane crash. Can I not make an appeal to you that without losing a day, you institute a fresh inquiry? (Interruptions.)

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : (CALCUTTA SOUTH) : Either we should extend the time by two hours or if the hon. Home Minister agrees to institute a fresh inquiry, I believe, that will be unanimously accepted by this House.

SHRI KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad) : It is the unanimous voice of the House. I want to tell you that Netaji was not only the national leader but he was a great patriot. It is a national question. Therefore, from the Janata side every one of us feel that a fresh inquiry should be instituted. (Interruptions).

17.00 hrs.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : This is not a party question ; this is a national question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Samar Guha, how much more time will you take now ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Half an hour more. You take the decision of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will ascertain from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether it is possible to take it up in this session or whether it can be postponed to another session.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : The other alternative for the Government is to announce in this session to have a fresh inquiry.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I can quite appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members on both sides of the House. But some of the documents to which hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha has referred have been discussed in detail by the Khosla Commission. That is what I understand from my officers.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : I will give you more details.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I am not opposed to a fresh inquiry. But I cannot make any commitment on that. This matter has to be placed before my colleagues. I cannot make a commitment right now. The Government will consider it.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhi Nagar) : The hon. Home Minister's point is well taken and we appreciate that the Government cannot take a decision quickly on an *ad hoc* basis. What I want to submit, however is that the whole discussion is of a very serious and urgent importance, concerning the entire nation and, because of our anxieties, we cannot allow this to be held over until the next session. Therefore, what I am suggesting is that we may decide today that we extend the time on this discussion by 2 hours—we will close today at 6 o'clock—and, if the Government finds time either tomorrow or on Saturday or on Monday by sitting for extra 2 hours in the evening, we might come to some decision during this session.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that you have come and, I hope, you will rescue us out of this situation. The time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee on this discussion is 2 hours. Now, the mood of the House is that in view of the urgency and importance of

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

the matter, let Mr. Samar Guha have his full say.....

DR. KARAN SINGH : Not only him, but other also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Besides him, there are about a dozen other speakers—I am not one of them—whom we want to listen. This is a very important matter. We want this matter to be discussed during this session. The mood of the House is that we all want to extend the time by 2 hours. The question is about Government finding 2 hours during the remaining part of the current session. We request the Government through you, Sir, that they give us 2 extra hours during this session so that at the end of Mr. Samar Guha's speech and other speeches by other Members, the Government can come to a definite decision and announce it to this Parliament and to this country so that our anxieties are met with and a satisfactory solution is arrived at.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I have got a submission to make. We have listened to the hon. Home Minister and he has made it clear that he is not opposed to have a fresh inquiry or a fresh look into the matter. For that, he wanted to consult his colleagues. That is all right. I welcome this attitude of the hon. Home Minister. But the other point is that Mr. Samar Guha would require much more time to complete his full say and place all relevant document before the House on this issue. We are also anxious to take part in this discussion and add to what he has already said.

Therefore, Sir, I think as far as the question for the extension of time is concerned, my only submission is that it must be finished during this current session; it should not be postponed to the next session because that will mar the entire issue; that will spoil the thread of the whole discussion. (Interruptions). Therefore, I say that there should be an extension of time and that extension of time should be during the current session itself.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I have a suggestion to make. The sentiments and the views of Members on both sides of the House are known to all of us. So, they are known to me also. So, I would suggest that instead of wasting our time in any discussion whether today or tomorrow or in the next session, the hon. Member, Mr. Samar Guha and other friends who have any information in their possession may send it to me, and then I will place it before my co-

leagues; and then Government will take an appropriate decision. (Interruptions). You send all the documents and all the information that anybody may have in his possession. You send that information to the Government and after considering it, we will take a decision. (Interruptions).

DR. KARAN SINGH : May I just submit this? It is not only a question of giving more information to the Government—Mr. Samar Guha and others may have valuable information—but now the question is that the matter has come up before the House, I think, it is only fitting that all Members who are interested, from all sides and groups in this House, should have an opportunity of expressing their views for record and for the nation's benefit. So, the submission, I think, is unanimous that in the course of four or five or six days when the House is sitting, two hours extra, by giving prior notice, sitting upto 8 o'clock, may be found. After that Government may take some time, study our views and then come to some conclusion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : May I request that for the sake of Netaji Bose and in his name, the House may sit one day more, that is on August 9.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : One day more.

MR. SPEAKER : May I just say one word? I am just coming from the Business Advisory Committee. The Report of the Business Advisory Committee will be placed before you tomorrow. Then you will have an occasion to speak. As it is, if I am not disclosing a secret the Business Advisory Committee has cut off your lunch time; it has also added one more hour. The rest, of course, is for you to decide, because even without providing any additional time for this, we will have to sit till Monday without lunch upto 7 o'clock and even then it is doubtful whether the business already listed can be finished.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : One day more. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the House to decide. (Interruptions).

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : I would like to make one submission. Mr. Speaker, the mood of the House, you have already known, is to conclude the discussion so that everybody may participate. There is another suggestion that it should be extended upto

9th August. That would be serving double the purpose—commemorating 9th August, 1942 and discussing the national even on that day and giving time to the Government to come out

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto the Government and to the house to decide whether one day's extension, as should be given or not (*Interruptions*), it is, it is as not possible. (*Interruptions*), should we lose time this way ?

(*Interruptions*) Let Mr. Samar Guha go on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was going to narrate one fact and that fact is that it was taken into consideration by Mr. Khosla. That would have crashed the whole theory of air crash. I was telling that Mr. Khosla and I myself were there. We went to visit the Taipei Airport. It is located between north and south. During the month of August, the wind blows from north to south and it is known that the plane always takes off against the wind current. If there had been any accident at all, the accident should have been at the north end of the air-strip. But each and every witness, Japanese said that the air-crash took place at the south end of the airport near the Japanese temple. When I asked the meteorological officer there, he wanted to give the official record, the official note. But Mr. Justice Khosla immediately said, "No, I cannot take it; I have my instructions not to take any note from the Government". Then I requested him, "Please write a letter to the Government of Taiwan". There are many things in the archives there—the report of inquiry conducted by the Mayor of Taipei; also the correspondence between Panditji and Chiang-Kai-shek; they have instituted certain inquiries." But Mr. Justice Khosla refused to write a letter to that Government.

On the last day of the sitting, one witness came on his own and said that the plane crash took place in 1944 at that exact place, in 1944 and not in 1945, at the time of landing, and he said, "I was a student there; I was asked to do the rescue work". Mr. Justice Khosla got very angry with that witness; he was trying to brush it aside by saying that it was a figment of imagination. That witness got up and said, "I was a student then; there were 10 or 15 more students, still alive, who were asked, along with me, to do the rescue work; if you permit me one day, I shall be able to produce those 10 or 15 witnesses who will corroborate my statement that the plane crash took place, not in 1945 but in 1944, at the same place where the plane was landing". Although on behalf of the National Committee on Netaji, as Secretary, I made a fervent appeal to Mr. Justice Khosla to extend the sitting of

the Commission by one day; he refused. But what he did, we know;—again it should not be taken personally; it is not in the nature of Mr. Justice Khosla—he spent the whole day to buy a present—for whom, I have already mentioned. Can you expect anything from him ?

There are innumerable instances of judicial perjury. In the Report of the Commission, he has attacked me like anything; I do not want to go into it; it is an absolute distortion; there was no basis; it was out of personal malice the statement that I made, the document that I produced, he distorted it. Let it be so. I am not concerned about when he wrote in his book about me and also in the Commission. But I would say one thing.

There was an organisation called British CSDIC—British counter-intelligence organisation—during the war days. It had its headquarters in London. On behalf of that, continuously for seven days, Col. Habibur Rahman was examined at the Red Fort. It was a very important document. There was one Mr. Biren Chakravarty. He was also included in that. Mr. Biren Chakravarty appeared before the Commission. Government could not or did not produce that report. Mr. Biren Chakravarty said this after seven days' cross-examination; he came to the conclusion that Col. Habibur Rahman gave a completely unfounded story; his whole attempt was to provide a camouflage for the security and protection of Netaji. That was the conclusion. Even Mr. Justice Khosla admitted that the CSDIC report was not before the Commission. But you will be surprised to know what has been done. Mr. Khosla claimed that the CSDIC report was shown to him, before he wrote this report, by an official of the Government of India. Therefore, he was in possession of the CSDIC report, and on the basis of that report he said that the evidence of Mr. Biren Chakravarty was not correct. That report was not produced before the Commission. It was a judicial Commission, a public Commission and if any document is shown to the Chairman secretly before its report was written, can any judge who calls himself a judge incorporate that report in the report of the Commission ?

I can cite innumerable instances. There were 224 witnesses who appeared before the Commission, of whom 18 were Japanese. Out of 123 pages of the report he devoted 77 pages to analysing the evidence. Forty two pages of the report were devoted to the evidence of the Japanese and 35 pages to dealing with Shoulmari

[SHRI SAMAR GUHA]

Baba. Only 7 pages were devoted to dealing with the evidence of the members of the National Committee on Netaji and of the colleagues of Netaji. Generals, former Ministers and many eminent persons who were closely connected with Netaji; only seven pages were devoted to the evidence of 184 witnesses. There were many documents which were before the Commission but he did not take them into consideration whatsoever. He relied only on the evidence of the five Japanese witnesses out of whom four claimed to have travelled in the same plane with Netaji and another person, a doctor, claimed to have given him medical treatment. There was no document to prove that they actually travelled in that plane. There was no proof whatsoever that the doctor gave him medical treatment. But, on the basis of the hearsay evidence of the five witnesses he came to the finding that Netaji died in the plane crash.

Now what is the story? On 11th August, four days before the actual surrender it was communicated to Netaji that Japan was going to surrender. Netaji was then in Malaya and he was requested to immediately go to Saigon. But he refused and went to Singapore. There he withdrew a large amount from the Azad Hind Bank to make a six-months advance payment to the INA men and officers. On the 14th Netaji got one of his teeth extracted and then he went to see a drama staged at Rani Jahnsi Road. On the 15th August, a special Envoy from Tokyo Col. Sakai went and saw Netaji. He had an exclusive meeting with him. On the 16th Netaji decided to go to Bangkok and at Bangkok Netaji had an exclusive meeting with Gen. Isoda and Col. Tada, a special envoy from the headquarters of FM Terauchi. Nobody knows what was discussed there. On the 17th Netaji arrived at Saigon and had another meeting exclusively with Gen. Isoda.

Then you know what happened. On the 17th at 5:00 p.m. Netaji left Saigon in a plane bound for Dairen. Instead of going via Canton, it wanted to go via Taipei and at Taipei the plane crashed and he is supposed to have died thereafter. From beginning to end the whole story is nothing but full of discrepancies and contradictions. It gives the impression that it was nothing but a concocted story.

The Hon. Home Minister has rightly said that he is not opposed to the idea of having a fresh inquiry but that he only wanted to consult his colleagues. I am thankful to him and I wanted to express my thanks to him at the end. But I will

give a few instances of contradictions and discrepancies in the whole story of plane crash. What type of plane it was? Gen. Isoda said, it was a brand new bomber, another witness said, it was an old bomber, while the third said, it was a damaged plane. Some said, the plane came from Manila, the other said it came from Malan. Gen. Isoda said, it was stationed all along at Saigon.

Then, there is a very important point about the arrival at Touraine; each of the Japanese witnesses gave different time of arrival. No witness could say where Netaji was at that night. Some witnesses said, Netaji was in the hotel, while the others said, he was at airport. Some witness said that he stayed in the army barracks. There is a great confusion among the witnesses at this stage. Most probably, Netaji left Touraine on the same night for Saigon by a land route. To reach Saigon from Touraine by a land route was only a night's journey. There are two very interesting reports here. I have already mentioned about one; Alfred Waugh informed Pandit Nehru that he met Netaji in a village near Saigon a few days after the reported air crash. Another thing is that Shri Jagdish Kodesia, who was at one time President of the Delhi Congress told Khosla Commission that in 1961 when he went to Dalat, a place near Saigon, the Bishop of Dalat, told him that on the day of reported plane crash, Netaji was with him in his church. When the death was announced on the 23rd August, Netaji was with him. Shri Jagdish Kodesia on his return communicated this to Pandit Nehru as well as to Shastriji. However, Khosla did not try to enquire into this aspect. Khosla did not proceed in the matter to enquire, whether Netaji did not proceed further from Touraine, he came back to Saigon and escaped via Thailand, as was the British Intelligence Report.

What a story it is about the reported crash at Taihoku? Somebody said, it was an explosion; somebody said, the propeller and the port engine of the left wing suddenly fell out, while others said that the rear wheel of the plane blew off. About the fall of the plane, some said that after the mid-air accident, it nose-dived and crashed, while other said, it crash landed. Then, different witnesses gave different versions of the crashed plane. Some said, it broke into two pieces, other said, it broke into three pieces. There are contradictions galore.

Now, I am coming to who died and who survived, a most startling thing. According to the Japanese witnesses, the plane had 13 or 14 persons. Who were there besides 4-5 crew and who lost their

lives? Besides Netaji, Genl. Sedei, Col. Habibur Rahman, there were five other Japanese military officers Col. Sakai, Col. Nonogaki, Major Tara Kuno, Major Takahashi and Capt. Arai. Who died? Apart from the crew, Netaji and Genl. Shidei died. Who survived? All the five Japanese military officers and Col. Habibur Rahman survived to appear before the Commission. Perhaps to make such a selective choice of death and survival, even the Providence would not have dared. The crew, who were required to fly the plane to Dairen did and with them died Netaji and Gen. Shidei, but others survived. There was no official enquiry to know whether the plane crash took place. Gen. Isamaya, Chief of the Japanese Formosan Army told Shah Nawaz Commission that he had entrusted the enquiry to Gen. Ando, his second-in-command. When Genl. Ando appeared before the Commission, he said, no enquiry was made. Even a routine enquiry was not made. Why? This was obvious; the plane did not crash at all. Actually, an enquiry was made after a few years by a very prominent Japanese non-official agency. There is the report published in 'Beacon Across Asia'.

I quote from the report.

"A number of leading aeronautical experts from Japan with full knowledge and experience of flying and maintenance of combat planes conducted an inquiry...."

What was their finding?

"Our panel of experts termed this version of the air crash as completely irrelevant and illogical."

This is the report.

"The entire Japanese air operation before and during the Pacific war did not record any case of propeller falling out during take-off. If the plane dived to the ground, it could have only smashed itself into bits killing all on board instantaneously."

This is the finding of the expert body who conducted the inquiry after 7 years. It is very logical. In a bomber there is no seating arrangement. There is no belt.

Suppose it dived, what would have happened? All the passengers on board would have lumped together before the cockpit. If it could be so, how could there be a selective survival and a selective death and all those

persons who had to die had died and all those persons who had to survive and appear before the Commission managed to survive? This is something extra-ordinary.

Then there is other interesting contradiction in the story. When did Netaji die? Gen Shidei, who was the third in the military hierarchy of Japan after Gen. Sugiyama and Gen Tauchi—nobody went to receive. Neither Gen. Isamaya nor Gen Ando went to receive Netaji. When they got the report of air crash nobody went to inquire about it. None of them went to the hospital. Leave aside Netaji whom Khosla Commission called a puppet. But what about Gen Shidei? Nobody went to the airport nor to the hospital to enquire what happened to him. Not only that you will be astonished to know what happened to Gen. Shidei. Nobody knows. Only one Cap. Nagatomo came before the Shah Nawaz Commission and said, "I was detained to do the cremation of the body of Gen Shidei." Is it believable that no honour should be shown to Gen Shidei? That shows that Gen Shidei did not die at all. Nobody can furnish any information whatsoever about what happened to the body of the General.

Now about Netaji's time of death, there are various versions. Somebody said it was 5 o'clock, 7 o'clock, 8 o'clock, some body said 9 o'clock and then some others said it was the 11 o'clock and about the funeral—what is the story? It is said that the body was kept inside a coffin. It was sealed. Strict instructions were given that nobody should open the coffin and after two days a few guards came and took the coffin to the crematorium where strict instructions were given that no flowers should be placed and the coffin should not be opened. Can you ever believe this that the whole coffin was put inside the furnace? And after putting the coffin everybody left. Can you believe this? During all these things except one Major, Nagatomo, no responsible officer was present. Col. Habibur Rahman in his statement—that statement is here—wrote on 24th August that Netaji's body was cremated on 22nd August. But after a week when he reached Tokyo and when he met Ramamurti and Sahai, he changed the date to 20th. Then after 15 days when the British investigation team under Col. Figgi went to Tokyo he said before it, 'No, it was 21st.' Then in October during his cross-examination in the Red Fort he said, 'No it was 23rd.' Such a sacrilegious act—could

[SHRI SAMAR GUHA]

it be committed by the most trusted colleague of Netaji! Is it believable? If he really died, Col. Rehman wrote in his statement just 2 days afterwards that the body was cremated on 22nd and then changed the dates so many times. Is this believable? Why? On reaching Tokyo, he came to know that the Headquarters had given a signal regarding the change of date. It should be communicated to the Indians that cremation took place on 20th."

Now, about the cremation permit purported to be that of Netaji. This is from Chief of 4th Section, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Shri A. K. Dar, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Tokyo. It is dated June 24, 1956.

"My dear Dar,

1. "Doctor's Report" and Police Report" as mentioned in Mr. Dar's letter could not be traced at Taipei in spite of all efforts.
2. As to "Cremation Permit" certified copy of the original document on cremation permit which is held by the Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taipei Municipal Office, could be obtained, the document mentioned the same of ICHIRO OKURA as the deceased and that of TANEYOSHI YOSHIMI as the applicant. Since the death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was kept strictly confidential at that time, it is believed that this cremation permit on ICHOIR OKURA must correspond to the case for late Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Therefore, I wish to enclose herewith the above mentioned copy of "Cremation Permit" to ether with its translation in English.

Cremation Permit

No. 2641
 Name of Disease: Heart Attack
 Date of Death: Aug. 19, 1945
 Date of Permission: Aug. 21, 1945
 Date of cremation: Aug 22, 1945

Occupation: Non-Regular Staff member of Arm Forces
 Sex: Male
 Permanent Domicile: No. 1, 2-Chome, Dogenzaka Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
 Present Address: No. 2, 3-Chome, Nogimachi, Taipei City
 Name of deceased: ICHIRO OKURA
 Date of Birth: April 9, 1900

Applicant
 Address: Unit No. 21123
 Name: Taneyoshi YOSHIMI
 Place of Burial & Cremation: Municipal Crematory"

The above is the Certified Copy. What does it indicate?

Khosla dealt with it. He says:

"The death certificate describes the deceased as Okara Ichiro, male, born on April 9, 1901. The cause of death is mentioned as heart-failure. The illness manifested itself on August 17, 1945 and proved fatal at 4 P.M. on August 19, 1945. The occupation of the deceased is mentioned as "non-regular member of the army at Taihoku Army Headquarters." The application for permission to cremate the dead body was made by T. Yoshimi on 21-8-1945, to the crematorium, and the time of cremation was stated as 6 P.M. on August 22. The name of the deceased was, as in the Death Certificate, mentioned as Okara Ichiro and his date of birth as April 9, 1901. The cause of death was, as in the death certificate, "heart attack."

"It is clear that neither the name nor the date of birth of the deceased mentioned in these two documents is truly descriptive of Bose. Neither document mentions the cause of death as burn injuries sustained in an air crash."

I also produced the death certificate. It is exactly the same thing. Then it is said:

"It follows that the two documents have no evidentiary value at all and neither of them proves or disproves anything. They relate

to a totally different person and not Bose at all. Even the date of death mentioned in the certificate is a day later than the date of Bose's death."

Sir here is the Japanese document. They said, this must correspond to the cremation permit of Bose. What does it mean? The Government of Japan has been insisting that it was the copy of cremation permit. They have given an indirect hint that Netaji did not die. Otherwise they would not have said, this must correspond the cremation permit. Therefore, indirectly they had given a hint that Netaji did not die. Shri Khosla did not care about it.

Now this certificate solved many of the mysteries. The air-crash did not take place at all. There was no question of any of the military officers going to receive Netaji and Shidei. There was also no question of visiting the hospital. Ichiro Okura's body was cremated on 22nd. Col. Habibur Rahman wrote that Netaji's body was cremated on 22nd. It also reveals why his body was not allowed to be shown. It was kept in the coffin. It was the body of Ichiro Okura not the body of Netaji. It was kept in the coffin. It was the body of Ichiro Okura only and nobody was allowed to see that. An unusual thing was done. The whole coffin was put inside the furnace.

There are many other interesting points. Six photographs were taken. One single photograph of the dead body of Netaji would have convinced the world that he died. It would have convinced the world whether his body was swollen, whether his body was disfigured etc. As I said six photographs were taken. There is one photograph of Col. Habibur Rahman sitting by the side of the so-called casket carrying the so-called ashes. There is another photograph and you cannot make a head or tail of it, a blanket bundle, said to be carrying the dead body of Netaji. Another most interesting thing was this. Col. Habibur Rahman told Col. Figi of the British Intelligence Department who went to Tokyo to examine him in Tokyo about this. He did not allow any body to take the photograph of the face of alleged body of Netaji. That is, without face, another photograph was taken. What an unusual thing, Sir? A photograph was taken without the face. It is on record. He told Col. Frig. That photograph was not produced because it was the photograph of Ichiro Okura. Finally this photograph was not produced because the height of Ichiro Okura

would have conclusively proved that it could not be that of Netaji.

I have volumes of materials to produce before the Commission. Col. Habibur Rahman made 6 or 7 statements to different investigating authorities—American as well as British.

And he made a few written statements which were full of contradictions. I have no time to quote. The British Investigating Officer says:

"What we hear about this man is that it has become very difficult to bring in truth out of his mouth."

He says that this man will not yield to disclose any fact about Shri Bose. This is one document. The I.N.A. man, Japanese and other colleagues of Netaji all witnesses said that Netaji's destination was to go to Russia. But, Col. Habibur Rahman was insisting—no, no, Netaji was going to Tokyo to have talks with the Military Headquarters there about the formality of separate surrender of I.N.A. to the British and, after finishing discussions within two or three days, he wanted to go back to Singapore and surrender there along with the I.N.A. I have told you about the date of cremation of Netaji already. Col. Rahman said that there were about four inches cut in the head of Netaji when the plane crashed and half of the body was burnt. But the doctors said that the whole body was burnt and there was no cut.

Then there is another interesting thing. Habibur Rahman had written in his statement that just before he died, Netaji dictated a statement for the whole nation. What did he say? He has written that prior to his death, Netaji had told him:

"His end was near and asked him to convey the message from him to our countrymen."

I quote:

"I fought to the last for India's Independence all my life. My countrymen continue their fight before long India will be free and long live Azad Hind'.

Again, this gentlemen, before Shah Nawaz Khan Commission said that just after the air crash, he was lying almost unconscious, he made a similar statement. Is he to be believed?

Then, Sir, he brought the watch which Netaji was supposed to be wearing at the time of air crash. It was stopped

[SHRI SAMAR GUHA]

just at the moment when the crash took place. Habibur Rahman said that the watch at the time when the air crash took place showed that it was at 2.35. But the time of the watch was 1 p.m. The leather strap was shown burnt. He was asked to open that. There was little of clogging of oil inside although the whole plane was in flames. It was a rectangular watch. I had produced dozens of photos before Khosla Commission challenging him to show a single photograph of Netaji wearing a rectangular watch. He always used a roundshaped watch. Even Shri Khosla made it a very important document. Let him produce the proof to show that he wore a rectangular watch at the time of his death. This is not within the document. So, I would not say that. I have many occasions to have had discussions with those friends who were very close to Col. Habibur Rahman. In the informal discussion he came out with the truth that it was nothing but a concocted story. He was asked by his Commander and he followed and obeyed his order. He obeyed the Supreme Commander to act what he was asked to say.

Before concluding, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister and I want to offer my thanks to you, for the patriotic observations that you have made that you are not opposed to a fresh inquiry but you want to have consultations with your colleagues. I appreciate the very idea. I again will conclude my speech by offering prayer to God so that the conscience of the hon. Speaker, the conscience of the Home Minister, the conscience of the Leader of the Opposition and the conscience of the Members of this House is roused to discharge our national duty to the greatest hero of our national struggle and the revolutionary pilgrim in the war of Independence.

MR. SPEAKER : You want to move your substitute motion?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I beg to move :

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the Report (1974) of the Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1974, urges the Government to set up a three-man Commission for conducting a fresh inquiry into the mystery of disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, with powers to—

- (a) make additional investigations, where necessary, into the circumstances leading to disappearance of Netaji since August 18, 1945;
- (b) record fresh oral evidence of exceptional importance;
- (c) scrutinise the secret official documents in possession of the Government of India, which have not been made available to the earlier probing bodies;
- (d) examine external documents, connected with Netaji's disappearance, which should be obtained from the proper quarters and the Governments of Japan, Taiwan, United Kingdom, U.S.A., China and Russia; and
- (e) re-assess all documentary and oral evidence adduced before the Shah Nawaz Committee and the Khosla Commission."

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL (JHANGIPUR) : In the language among lawyers, we know the saying that one thousand texts do not alter a fact. The fact that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose did not die cannot be altered by the speculative, made to order, pampered and dictated report of the Khosla Commission. It was something like q. e. d. this was to have been proved; this has been proved. I will not be indulging in generalities; I am too old for it. I do not want to be motional although it is difficult to be free from emotion while talking of Subhas with whom I had a last talk on the 3rd. He disappeared on the 13th. I am not pretending that I had any idea of his adventures but I thought that he was going to do something extra-ordinary. At that time he confided some secrets to me and I cannot unveil those things unless I have got his permission to do so. I am waiting for his permission, explicit or implicit. I am now 77 running and in the ordinary course of things I should have died; I am only living for a green signal coming from Subhas Chandra Bose as what to do and what not to do. A commission of enquiry which is the substantive part of the substitute motion is not very much appealing to me. I do not want a commission of enquiry. I want this Parliament and the Government joining the Parliament to ask for the commissioning of the leadership of Netaji with folded hands, at this juncture. I will tell you that in 1946-47 when the top leaders of the Congress were hatching the conspiracy of partition

against our election manifesto, myself and Sarat Bose were MLAS isolated from the rest of the Congress leaders—Myself and Sarat Bose were against partition; Gandhiji was conniving at partition; others were clamouring for partition. I must say a word of praise for Jawaharlal Nehru; he was hesitant for sometime. I will come to the history. The Nawab of Bhopal chartered a plane for taking Jawaharlal Nehru to Singapore where Lord Wavell was; he was then viceroy; Gen. Auchinleck, Commander-in-chief of the war was also there. Wavell said: we have got the country; let us leave the country. Gen. Auchinleck said: we did not get the country as a whole; we acquired it inch by inch; we must settle accounts between the Hindus and the Muhammadans before we leave. Jawaharlal went there. He was hesitant there also. On the one hand he was greedy for power; on the other hand his idealism pricked him. Lord Mountbatten who was at the head of the Southeast Asia Command at that time was summoned to Singapore base and Jawaharlal Nehru was given certain questions by Lord Mountbatten. He said: Look here; Scotland Yard has not yet written off Subhash as dead or gone or disappeared never to come. If that is so, if Subhas comes back to India, will you be the Prime Minister or Subhas will be? That was question No. 1. Question No. 2 was, supposing the country is not partitioned, will Bengal contribute the Prime Ministership or will UP contribute the Prime Ministership? The hint was very clear and the vacillating great leader agreed to partition. This matter I wrote in a Bengali journal 'Yugavani' long long ago. Nobody contradicted. When I was a Member of the Rajya Sabha till one year back, three or four years ago, one old man of the Columbia University contacted me in my Vitthalbhai Patel residence and I asked 'Who put you to me?' He said 'I have got some documentary evidence that you were associated with Subhas for some time and I want some facts.' He came here on a research tour. I told him that we were all expelled from Congress because we opposed partition, we maintained our manifesto, we were rusticated, Sarat Bose and myself were helots in the land. Then I told him the story of the Singapore incident. I said you go and find out from the British archives about this. He said 'I will go to Mountbatten, I will get the facts from him. If he contradicts, I will write back to you in November—this talk was in June—If I do not write back to you to contradict, you can take it that your information was confirmed and I will put down in my research work.' I have not got contradiction yet.

Then I tell you another thing. On a solitary summer day, when I was with Sarat Bose, there was a telephone call; a lady's voice asking 'Where is Sarat? I said 'he is now taking lunch.' She asked 'Who are you?' I said 'I am his friend and almost his secretary. Then she asked 'Did you have contacts with Subhas?' I said 'before his death, I was almost his confidential assistant.' Then she said 'I am coming.' She climbed up the stairs, came to the first floor and there we three sat together. She suspiciously looked at me—a young girl of about 20 or 21 and still more girlish, looked sparkling. She was looking at Sarat as to whether she could disclose things in my presence. Sarat said, 'do not worry. He is a better devotee of Subhas than I am. We are inseparable. We were both rusticated by Congress together. You can unfold your mind.' She said 'I have a good news to tell you. We are journalists.' She was an American journalist who came from Switzerland. She said 'We journalists in the Continent and in America do not believe that Subhas is dead and I give you a positive information that he is at present in China under the assumed name of Sa-Sun.' This also I have written in a book, which has not been contradicted.

Then I tell you another thing. Mr. Habibur Rehman used to come to my place, I love to call my wife 'brahmini' because I am a brahmin. He used to come and take—leechis with me. One winter night, he rang me up to say that he would come to take leechis at my place. He came and I told him at the first sight 'Colonel, you are looking so bright today in your new jacket.' He said 'it is not a new jacket. I put on this woollen jacket at the fateful crash. At once he fumbled, because he exposed himself. There were just superficial burns on his palms. But on the jacket there were no marks, nothing of the kind. He became absent-minded. He could not take his food. My ignorant wife understood the matter and she was also asked not to unfold it. He did not smoke, but I was a hard smoker at that time. He took me to the Canning Lane corner—my house was in Canning lane—and said, 'Sanyal, look here! I have made a fool of myself. Don't make me a greater fool. Don't expose it to anybody.' I said, 'I will not expose it at an improper time, but there may be a time when I may have to expose it.'

(Interruptions)

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to see Habibur Rehman. I arranged an interview at Queensway. In the meeting, Gen. Chiani was there. Before Mahatma Gandhi came, I asked Gen. Chiani,

[SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL]

"Why is it that Habibur Rehman was entrusted with the secret of fabricated death of Bose ? He said, "If there was one man who could die for Subhas for no price, that is Habibur Rehman. And, if there was one man who could be confided with a cooked up affairs, that was Habibur Rehman?" Habibur Rehman told the story to Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi said "*Aur Batao.*" Habibur Rehman said, "I have nothing more to say." Then Mahatma Gandhi roared "I do not believe a single word of what you have said. Subhas did not die. Take it from me."

On a future occasion, Habibur Rehman was a guest in the house of Lala Shankarlal of Forward Bloc fame. Chittaranjan Bakshi was there and this poor fellow was also there. Like myself, Habibur Rehman could not sleep with all his clothes on. Half naked I slept and he also slept. In the morning he got up and took his exercise. There was no sign of burning anywhere on his body except the dot signs on the palms. That exposed the whole matter.

I have many other things which I cannot divulge, because they are recorded matters which have to be placed before a court. One day my friend, Shri Guha, said "Why don't you appear before the Khosla Commission?" I said, "I do not believe the Shahnawaz Commission and Khosla Commission. I have not been asked to give evidence and therefore, I am not voluntarily going there to give my evidence." But I tell you, from these facts it is apparent and obvious that Subhas did not die at the time at the place and in the manner stated. If Subhas died, India will not live. If Subhas lives, India would live.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 4, 1977/Sharada 13, 1899 (Saka).